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UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

THE MURDERED CREW.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND THE CAPTIVES—THE HOLGUIN PRISONERS.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—The commanding General of this department has received a communication from the Roman Catholic Archbishop, saying:

"A great jubilee fills our hearts when we announce to your Excellency that among the criminals of the Virginius crew twenty freely and spontaneously asked to become Catholics, Divine Providence having seen fit to crown the efforts of our worthy priests, through their means contributing this brilliant triumph to our holy religion. The prisoners were turned over to their spiritual advisers (*puestos en capilla*) at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shot at 4 in the afternoon, thus giving our priests only eight hours' time to convert the twenty."

The *Voz de Cuba* publishes a rumor that seven-teen prisoners have been shot at Holguin on account of the recently discovered conspiracy to co-operate with the Cubans on the Virginius. There is no official confirmation of the report. The same paper says, editorially, that the laws ought to be enforced energetically against the conspirators, without consideration for what foreigners may say or do. We are the owners of our homes, and are well able to manage our own affairs and defend our rights.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated the 12th inst., say that on that day the Captain of the British steamer Niobe and the British Consul at Santiago were in the prison and had interviews with the captives who remained alive. It was expected at Santiago that the United States steamer Wyoming would reach there on the 13th.

CAPT. FRY WRITES TO PRESIDENT GRANT BEFORE HIS EXECUTION.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—Capt. Fry, of the Virginius, previous to his execution wrote letters to President Grant, his wife, Father Hubert, of New-Orleans, and to Walton Fry.

TONE OF THE CUBAN PRESS.

THE VOZ DE CUBA REGRETS THE TEMPER OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, BUT IS PREPARED FOR WAR.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—The *Voz de Cuba* expresses sorrow that all hostile enterprises against Spain find favor with a majority of the American press. When young Crittenden was executed the American papers took the same course as now and endeavored to work upon the public passions and mercenary motives. It has no fears of any serious questions arising between the two countries, there being no just grounds therefor. The fact that American war vessels have been ordered to Havana implies nothing. If, unfortunately, the contrary should be the case, and if unjustly intimidated by superior strength, in that case above all others Spanish honor will command every sacrifice from her sons.

THE DIARIO IS NOT TO BE INTIMIDATED.

The *Diario* says: "We are strong in our right, and firm in our resolve, to comfort ourselves well and have sufficient coolness to hear the American press without returning insult for insult, only again stating that their threats in no wise intimidate us, because to-day we repeat what we said five years ago to the Supreme Government: Save the honor of the nation, come what may."

REJOICINGS IN HAVANA.

A GRAND BULL-FIGHT TO BE GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE OFFICERS OF THE TORNADO.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—A grand bull-fight is to be given to-morrow in honor of the officers and crew of the Tornado. The Spanish colors are displayed in several of the streets of Havana, on account of the arrival of the now so-called national steamer Virginius at this port.

THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION IN SPAIN.

THE BRITISH PROTEST—DEMAND FOR THE MEETING OF THE CORTES — THE RESERVES.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—The *Imparcial* (newspaper) to-day particularly remarks the moderate tone of the protest of the British Government in regard to the Virginius affair.

Señor Figueras, President of the Cortes, to-day held a protracted conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for what purpose has not transpired. It is reported that Señor Figueras starts for London this evening.

The Deputies of the Republican minority have requested the immediate convocation of the Cortes to consider the complications with foreign powers which they allege the Government has caused.

The Minister of War has ordered all members of the reserve of the army to report in person at the depots of their respective corps within a fortnight.

THE DEMAND ON SPAIN.

MOTIVE OF THE SPANISH REQUEST FOR DELAY—THE VIRGINIUS' REGISTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The excitement about the Virginius affair is very much diminished within a day or two, and there is much less talk of war. The calm judgment of people here condemns the atrocious action of the captors of the Virginius as much as it was condemned when the news was first received, but there is now generally expressed a desire that some peaceable settlement may be made, and that, at least, an opportunity be given to Spain to give satisfaction for the deeds of her agents. There is an indication of a general wish that the Government may obtain such reparation for the Virginius affair as will be consistent with the just requirements of law, without a resort to war. This statement has no reference to the feeling of members of the Government, or any person having any responsibility in the direction of Government affairs. It was stated last night that a positive demand was understood to have been made by this Government upon Spain, and this statement is undoubtedly correct. It is also not doubted that the Spanish Cabinet had in mind this demand and its terms when they made public the announcement from Madrid, yesterday, of an intention to give honorable satisfaction. In this view that dispatch seems to be more important than it has been generally regarded by the press. The delay asked for by Spain is natural. She wants to hear what her officers engaged in the affair have to say, and to receive from them detailed reports. They would, if telegraphed, have to come by New-York and London, at a great expense, while in due course of mail they will go direct from Havana by Spanish vessels. It is not believed here that delay is asked, except in good faith, to obtain all the facts. One very erroneous statement has gone forth to the effect that the decision of the Spanish Cabinet to give satisfaction had made the situation more grave by raising opposition at home, and that the demands of the Government were so extreme that they could not be sustained, and that even our own Cabinet had exceeded its intentions in this direction. Whatever the terms of the demand made upon Spain may be, there is a certainty that all possible contingencies respecting the ability of this country to maintain the position taken have been guarded against. There is, so far as is known here, no popular opposition in Spain to the position taken by the Madrid Cabinet, and, therefore, its strength at home will not be impaired.

LEGAL QUESTIONS THAT MAY ARISE.

Some very important principles of law will come up as a result of the Virginius affair, and if not raised by Spain will surely be in the discussions in Congress, for there will be some strong champions of the policy of peace. One question will arise under our own laws, possibly, as to whether the Virginius was ever entitled to American registry, but the facts on which this question may arise are not yet made public. Another interesting question will be, how far the laws applicable to the protection of merchant vessels on the high seas ought to apply to a vessel engaged in no mercantile business whatever. In other words, if the Virginius was generally engaged in Cuban enterprises of a nature hostile to Spain, would our flag protect her, as it would protect a merchant vessel, from arrest and search, and seizure on evidence obtained by such search. There appears to be some error in the registration of the vessel. She has been registered two or three times as the Virgin. It is now ascertained that the name "Virginius" is not on the register, but "Virginia" is, and the description applies to the vessel seized by Spain. This error will not, therefore, have any influence detrimental to whatever rights the United States would otherwise have in the premises.

THE CABINET.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. RICHARDSON—THE TREASURY READY FOR WAR—ANNEXATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—As an evidence of the entire unanimity in the Cabinet on the exciting complications growing out of the Virginius capture and its consequences, it may be mentioned that all the Cabinet officers, though guarded in their expressions as to what diplomatic action has been taken by the Government, or what will be the result of it, do not hesitate to speak in regard to their entire confidence in the President, and the approval by the people of the course pursued when it shall become known.

INTERVIEW WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary Richardson, in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press to-day, stated: "I have every confidence in Secretary Fish. He will do just right, and you may rest assured he will not be carried away by excitement, neither will he yield one bit of the national honor." In reference to the ability of the United States to wage a successful war with Spain, should it be found necessary to resort to arms, he said: "Should such a course be determined upon, the Treasury Department is fully prepared. We have enough money to commence with, but exactly as to what will be done afterward depends upon the prolongation of a war, though I have no doubt it would be of short duration. As Congress will be here in two weeks, it is very certain that there will be no difficulty in raising all the means we want. A war, of course, will be expensive, as it requires large sums of money to move armies and fit out ships, but we are equal to the emergency." He then asked the question: "Do you find the Cabinet warlike?" and upon being answered that the sentiment seemed to be to uphold the national honor, he replied: "The opinions of Mr. Fish are correct, and the Treasury Department is prepared to maintain these opinions."

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Question—Do I understand, Judge, that you are in favor of the annexation of Cuba?

Answer (after a significant silence)—While I do not say what I am in favor of, I do say that I will stand by Mr. Fish and whatever the State Department does. I believe the Secretary of State is a careful, cautious, and judicious man, and that he will not get us into any embarrassments. That is my decided opinion. I have not given much attention to the subject in its present shape. It belongs entirely to the Department of State. I assume that if we had war with Spain it would result in the annexation of Cuba.

The Secretary was then asked if the acquisition of that island would not materially disarrange our tariff system, to which he replied:

"At first, of course it would upset everything, as we would lose a large sum of money the first year from the import duties on sugar and tobacco, which we now receive, but after that our internal collections on these articles, especially on tobacco, would more than compensate for that loss."

Question—Would it not be necessary to keep a large army of Customs officers there?

Answer—Yes. It would be a great place for smuggling. It would necessitate the establishment of custom-houses all along the coast, and as there is such an extent of coast many persons would have to be employed to guard it.

HISTORY OF THE VIRGINIUS.

The Secretary was asked if the department knew officially of the past history of the Virginius. He replied that he did, the vessel having been twice owned by the Government. Once she belonged to the division of captured and abandoned property of the Treasury by which she was sold, and again, in 1870, she was seized at Mobile for the debt of a defaulting Assistant Treasurer. She was then brought to the Potomac and sold to a New-York man named Paterson. Her name was then "The Virgin," but upon being taken to New-York her name was changed to "Virginius." I believe the Virginius and the vessel which captured her, "The Tornado," were both built on the Clyde by the same builders, for blockade-runners during the war.

THE HAVANA AUTHORITIES.

UNITED STATES MAILS AT HAVANA—SPANISH CENSORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Post Office Department has no official information concerning the present report of the seizure of United States mails at Havana. It was ascertained at that department to-day that there is no postal convention between the United States and Cuba with regard to an exchange of mails. About twelve years ago an effort was made by this Government to effect such an arrangement. After a correspondence with the Captain General, who was in favor of it, the matter was referred to the Spanish Government, which seemed to take no interest in the negotiation. By a law applicable to that island all mail matter must pass through the Havana and other Post-offices where, it is not unreasonable to suppose, there is a searching examination as to the character of the letters and printed papers, and that some of them do not reach the persons to whom they are addressed. Commercial letters are permitted to be sent from Havana to the United States without Government control.

COMMERCIAL ASPECT OF ANNEXATION.

EXCLUSIVE TRADE POLICY OF SPAIN—REVENUE—SPANISH IMPOTENCE IN THE ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Prominent gentlemen, who have heretofore been opposed to the acquisition of Cuba, now express themselves in favor of such a measure. They say the Spaniards receive from the United States many million dollars annually for such articles as we transport from Cuba, while the United States are, owing to restrictions and arbitrary trade regulations, almost excluded from commercial advantages in the matter of exports. As one instance of this truth, the export of flour amounts nearly to prohibition, it being carried first to Spain, and thence to Cuba at a duty of $8 a barrel, and so of other American products. These gentlemen would prefer a new commercial treaty, provided one could be obtained on just and equitable terms, with reasonable guarantees for its faithful execution; but as the Spanish Government has shown itself powerless to enforce its authority in Cuba, and from the further fact that our own commerce has been frequently interfered with by the Spanish authorities, the most certain way of relieving ourselves from present and future trouble would be to acquire the island in the best way possible.

SPANISH INDISPOSITION TO PART WITH THE ISLAND.

At present the Spanish Government is opposed to a separation of her colonies from the mother country, but hereafter there might be a state of affairs which would not admit of a previous consultation with Spain on that subject. There were not only outrages in the West India waters to redress, but those against American citizens residing on the Island of Cuba. These have been the subject of negotiation, which has been embarrassed by Spanish official delays and the opposition of the Cuban authorities, the latter being controlled by the Casino Español, more potent than the throne itself in Cuba. Besides, there is no way of putting an end to slavery and the cruel and barbarous coolie trade under the present circumstances, if we have to depend on the promises made by the Spanish Government, which have thus far failed of execution. Reforms in Cuba and Porto Rico in these respects have been pressed by our Government, but without a practical result, for the reason as already stated.

SPANISH IMPOTENCE.

The Spanish Government is impotent to enforce its authority. The most common observer must see that this state of affairs cannot exist much longer. The public patience is nearly exhausted, and there is no telling when something more than protests and the asking for explanations on our part will be unanimously demanded by the citizens of the United States, to secure peace on our border and to guard American interests and honor from future molestation and injury, and furthermore to terminate forever the repetition of barbarities toward prisoners, whether taken in insurrection or otherwise, which, while they receive the strong condemnation they deserve, have more than once been officially condemned by our Government as contrary to the humane and Christian sentiment of the age.

THE IMPRESSION GENERAL THAT SPAIN WILL MAKE ALL NECESSARY REPARATIONS.

The impression is general in official and other circles here to-day that the Spanish Government is disposed to make every effort to settle the impending difficulties, and gentlemen who hold intimate personal relations with the President assert their belief that war will not arise from the present complications, inasmuch as Spain, through Castelar, has given assurances that all proper demands from this Government will be complied with. The energy and promptitude of Secretary Robeson in presenting a bold front by our navy have been a subject of much favorable comment here, and the fact that the efficiency of our naval service is being demonstrated so completely is set forth as one of the reasons for the impression that war is not likely to result from the pending troubles.

OFFER FROM GEN. LONGSTREET.

A letter was received in this city to-day from Gen. Longstreet, offering the services of 25,000 men to the Government should a necessity arise therefor.

NO RECENT NEWS RECEIVED.

The State Department has received no recent news from Madrid which can now be made public, nor has any late intelligence been received from Havana.

REGISTER OF THE VIRGINIUS.

SHE IS ENTERED AS THE VIRGINIA—HER TONNAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics states with reference to the omission of the steamer Virginius from the last list of merchant vessels of the United States, that she is entered on that list, in page 294, as the Virginia, a paddle steamer, tonnage 4,414 84-100; home port, New-York. The official number, 25,851, was awarded Feb. 21, 1872.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Warlike preparations still continue at the navy-yard. Hundreds of men wait outside the yard daily, seeking employment. The United States steamer Powhatan arrived here to-day. She leaves on Saturday, with the iron-clad Manhattan and dispatch-boat Pinta in convoy. The Terror, another of the League Island monitors, was brought to the navy-yard this morning.

ACTIVITY AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Unusual activity prevails in the Washington Navy-yard, and in some of the departments over-time is being made. A large force is at work on the steamer Shawmut, third class, three guns, belonging to the North Atlantic Station, and the Tallapoosa, a transport paddle-wheel steamer, is being rapidly repaired. A large force is engaged in the Ordnance Department, making ammunition. Lieut. Fletcher has reported at the yard as recruiting officer. His head-quarters is on the receiving-ship Relief, lying at the dock. Already some men have been enlisted and a large number of inquiries have been made as to terms.

OFFICERS OF THE WORCESTER AND MAHOPAC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 19.—When the news of the capture of the Virginius reached the Navy Department, Admiral Scott was ordered to proceed at once to Santiago de Cuba by the quickest available means, as a naval ves-

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JUSTICE AT LAST.

W. M. TWEED CONVICTED.

GUILTY ON TWO HUNDRED AND FOUR COUNTS OF THE INDICTMENT—SENTENCE POSTPONED—SCENES IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—HOW THE PEOPLE RECEIVED THE VERDICT.

The trial of William M. Tweed was brought to a close yesterday by the conviction of the prisoner, and it is no exaggeration to say that the result will be received by the honest people throughout the country, irrespective of political affiliations, with feelings of the most unmixed satisfaction. It is not the conviction of the individual which produces this general rejoicing, but the vindication of the principles outraged by his crime, and the restoration of confidence in law and its administration, which very many were induced to think were nullified in the presence of political and moneyed influences. It is now nearly three years since the public mind of the entire nation was startled by the revelation of those monstrous frauds committed by the leaders of the notorious Tammany Ring, and scarcely had it recovered from the shock created by the possibility of such robberies than it found itself confronted with the greatest difficulties which naturally followed their commission. These were a complete and absolute political corruption, a debased public sentiment, the establishment of a despotism which the apathy of the people were unable to overthrow; and, following these causes, came the general distrust and want of confidence in our institutions abroad, which materially affected the condition of trade. The revolt came; the political despots were driven from their high places of power, but when the attempt was made to punish them for their offences, it was found that so complete and thorough was the public mind perverted, and so freely did the accused persons employ the funds stolen from the City Treasury, that convictions were frequently sought in vain. Tweed, the head and motive power of the Ring, insolently defied the people when he uttered the words, "Well, what are you going to do about it;" and the result of the former trial, which failed to convict him, seemed to impart probability to the current phrase that with his money and influence a conviction was an impossibility. With these facts pervading the public mind, the deepest anxiety was felt as to the result of the present trial, and much satisfaction was expressed at the action of Judge Davis in adopting rigorous measures to prevent the jurors from being approached by any outside influences. In these columns the proceedings of the trial have been duly recorded, but with its culmination the interest in the proceedings seemed to have become intensified.

SCENES IN COURT YESTERDAY.

Promptly at the appointed hour of 10 o'clock, the court-room was formally opened and Judge Davis took his seat upon the bench. The sturdy advocates of the people's cause, Messrs. Tremain and Peckham, were punctually in attendance, as were also the counsel engaged for the defense. When Tweed entered the court-room, shortly after 10 o'clock, every portion of the auditorium was closely packed by an intensely interested audience, and his every movement was the subject of much comment. He was accompanied by his son, the Ex-Assistant District Attorney, and a few personal friends, and as he took his seat he exchanged a few words of formal greeting with his counsel. His appearance presented a remarkable contrast to that which he possessed when waiting for the verdict on the former trial. There was a noticeable absence of that nonchalant air, and light, frivolous manner which he then evinced and it was manifest to all that he was deeply consciousness of the seriousness of his position. His face was considerably flushed, and he had lost much of his coolness, though he retained perfect self-possession. On the faces of his friends the same eager anxiety was manifest, and all appeared to feel that the decisive moment had arrived. A rumor was industriously circulated to the effect that four of the jurors were in favor of acquittal, and when at 10 o'clock, the jury were called and announced that they had not agreed, the rumor seemed to have been verified. At the request of the foreman the court explained the fourth count in the indictment, and the jury again retired. In the interval that elapsed before their return it appeared to all in court that after all the trial would prove another fiasco, and the feeling of chagrin which prevailed was very strongly marked. In about half an hour the jury again entered court, and amid breathless stillness the foreman announced that they had agreed, and that they had convicted Tweed on all four counts. Tweed looked terribly mortified, not a word was spoken, while a suppressed attempt at applause and a murmur of satisfaction ran through the court. A motion was then made in arrest of judgment on points which have already been discussed and decided, and the Court, after some argument, did not pass sentence as requested, but deferred the matter until Saturday, when the motion in arrest of judgment will be heard. Judge Davis then, on the application of District Attorney Allen, directed the Sheriff to take Tweed into custody. Sheriff Brennan advanced toward Tweed with extreme delicacy of manner, and shaking him cordially by the hand, Tweed was supposed to consider himself a prisoner. He was then formally removed, and an adjournment took place.

THE REGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened by Judge Davis, and the jury sent for. In reply to the question as to whether they had agreed to their verdict, the foreman replied that they had not and he asked for a further explanation of the legal questions involved in the fourth count. The court explained, substantially, as stated in his general charge, which was published in yesterday's TIMES, and the jury again retired. At 10:45 they re-entered the court-room, and in reply to the Clerk, stated that they had agreed to their verdict. The Clerk asked if they found the defendant guilty or not guilty, and the foreman replied "guilty on all four of the counts." He then handed in the following as the result of their deliberations:

Guilty—1, 2, 3, 4 counts.

Davidson Accounts—Counts 213 to 216, inclusive.

Garvey Accounts—Counts 37 to 60, 69 to 100, 129 to 200.

Keyser Accounts—Counts 1 to 36, 61 to 68, 109 to 112, 113 to 116, 117 to 128.

Mr. Graham—We give notice, so as to save our rights, that we will except to the reception of anything but a general verdict on the indictment, one way or the other, in obedience to the proposition which was submitted by Judge Fullerton. We also mean to except if your Honor receives the verdict in that special form, to that form of the verdict, and to every part of the form in which it is received. It must not be insisted by the prosecution that the reception of the verdict—

Judge Davis—I cannot hear that now.

Mr. Graham—We want to take exception before the rendition of the verdict.

Judge Davis—(addressing the jury)—In the residue of the counts of the indictment you find not guilty.

Foreman—Yes, Sir; not guilty.

Mr. Graham—We except to that entirely, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton asked that the jury be polled. It was accordingly done, and each gentleman answered affirmatively to the question whether he had agreed to the verdict.

Judge Davis—The court feels bound, in discharging you, to tender you its thanks for the attention you have made to the trial, and to the intelligent manner in which you did your duty. You are discharged, gentlemen.

The Foreman—I was requested by the jury to say that since you decided to keep us together, we wish to tender our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the kindness you have shown us, and we also tender our thanks to each of the officers who have in such a delicate manner performed a disagreeable duty.

Mr. Graham—We desire to move an arrest of judgment, and ask that the argument be set down for some day next week.

Assistant District Attorney Allen—I now move for judgment.

The Court—It is a matter of no importance which motion takes precedence, but I cannot postpone the hearing of the motion.

Mr. Graham—We desire to present two points—first, the point of jurisdiction; and then we desire to move the motion which I slightly submitted yesterday, that the act of 1873 repealed the act of 1870, and, therefore, the prosecution have no foundation to rest upon. That point was very briefly submitted, but it was not at all discussed. It was a grave point, and I am satisfied I can show that the case of The People vs. Smith, relied upon by the other side, has no application to the point in our judgment.

Judge Davis said that these questions were already fully discussed. He was entirely convinced that these points could not be maintained, that the decision he formerly made was correct, and that it would be a useless waste of time to hear an argument upon them. He had not a shadow of a doubt that that Court had complete jurisdiction, nor had he any doubt that the act of 1873 had any effect whatever on this question. His mind was so clear on the subject that it seemed to him that to appoint a day for the hearing of the argument on a question of that kind would be simply using the time of the Court for an object perfectly valueless to any party. The jurisdiction of that court had never been changed or affected, and of that his mind was fully made up.

Mr. Graham said that the court had unnecessarily wounded his feelings in saying that any point emanating from him would be waste of time.

Judge Davis said he would with pleasure acknowledge the vast experience and ability of Mr. Graham, and while having no intention to wound his feelings, he adhered to his resolution, that it would be a waste of time to hear the argument.

Mr. Graham then took exception to the management of the case by the prosecution, and asserted that Mr. Tremain shirked coming into close quarters with the counsel for the defense, and that he spoke slightingly of their points and objections. He repeated an argument frequently made during the trial, in reference to the powers of the Board of Audit, and while paying a high compliment to the ability of Mr. Tremain, objected that he pooh-poohed, and nothing more, the arguments of counsel for the defendant. He repeated his request for a delay of the motion or arrest of judgment until next week.

Judge Davis again asserted that the argument would be a useless waste of time.

Mr. Graham said that human judgment was fallible, and daily the opinions of Judges on the bench were found to clash. He could not look on a fallen foe without a tear of pity dropping from his eye, and he submitted that now, as the law had put its javelin in the person of the defendant, that he was gripped in the vice of the law, now that he was tied to the bar of justice, and the knot not to be loosed until punishment was inflicted upon him, a delay of a few hours would be creditable to a Judge who would grant it.

Judge Davis disclaimed any desire to do any injustice to the defendant, and after some further debate, the discussion on the question was adjourned to Saturday.

Assistant District Attorney Allen—In the meantime I ask that the defendant may stand committed by order of the Court.

Judge Davis—Yes, Sir; I shall do that. The Sheriff will take Mr. Tweed into custody.

Sheriff Brennan, who was present in court, then advanced toward Mr. Tweed, and executed the order of the Court.

Mr. Tremain—It is no more than fair to the counsel for the defendant that I should now give notification, or suggest to them that the counsel for the Government, in moving for judgment, will regard it as their duty to ask that a separate judgment be pronounced upon each count, and that the four counts, perhaps, may be divided into two offenses—the fourth count being one and the three other counts being another. We suggest, rather than argue, that on pronouncing the sentence one term of imprisonment, if imprisonment be awarded by the court, should be assigned to each one of the four counts, and that in each count the term of imprisonment should be assigned to each one of the four counts, and that on each count the term of imprisonment should be the same as mentioned on the preceding count. As we understand the authorities, a general judgment would not be proper in such a case, and that it would be necessary, in our view, that a separate and distinct judgment should be pronounced on each one of the counts on which he is convicted—making fifty-one distinct claims, or two hundred and four counts.

The District Attorney moved the case of the People against James H. Ingersoll. Messrs. Fullerton and Root signified that they were engaged in the defense, and after a consultation, it was decided to bring on the case next Monday.

The court then adjourned.

AFTER THE VERDICT.

After the verdict in the Tweed case had been rendered, Mr. Sparks, the Clerk of the court, made out the usual order of commitment. By the terms of this order the prisoner was committed to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison, to be held by him until he was brought up for sentence. Sheriff Brennan inquired of Mr. Sparks what immediate disposition would be made of the prisoner, and was informed that a commitment to the City Prison was the usual procedure in such cases. A consultation was then held with Judge Davis, and it was arranged that the Sheriff was to take the prisoner in charge until Saturday, when he would be brought up for sentence. Although Mr. Sparks says it is the rule in all such cases to commit the prisoner to the City Prison, instances are frequent where the Sheriff takes the prisoner in charge and is responsible for the safe custody of the offender. In the event of his escape, the Sheriff can be held strictly accountable. Assistant District Attorney Allen was of the opinion that the prisoner should have been sent to the Tombs according to the terms of the order of commitment, and failed to see why any exception to the general rule should be made in this particular instance. Under Sheriff Joel Stevens said that he was not aware that the order of the Court committed Tweed to the Tombs. The prisoner was in custody of Deputy Sheriffs Shields and Cahill, and would not be lodged in the Tombs until after he had been sentenced; the Sheriff, he said, was the custodian of the prisoner, as he believed, with the knowledge and consent of the Court.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRISONER.

After the Sheriff had taken possession of the prisoner in the court room, he was brought through the Chambers down the western stairs, and out into Chambers street, where he entered a carriage and was driven to his office in Duane street. The crowd in the Court-house followed the prisoner, and many who had patiently waited were disappointed in not even catching a glimpse of the once powerful ruler of the City. On arriving at his office Mr. Tweed gave instructions that he should not be disturbed, and it was stated that "he was settling up his affairs and arranging his business papers."

Accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Shields, Tweed visited the office of his counsel, Mr. John Graham, on Broadway, and the two were closeted together for a considerable time. During the afternoon a large number of Tweed's friends called at the office to see him, and expressed their sympathy for him in his present trouble.

Nobody seemed to be willing to speak of Tweed's whereabouts last evening, although it was generally believed that he passed the night at the Metropolitan Hotel.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK OF THE VERDICT.

Rarely has New-York been so excited as by the intelligence, which yesterday morning flew through the City with electric rapidity, that the jury in the Tweed case had agreed and brought in a verdict of guilty. At first the news was received with expressions of astonishment and incredulity. People could scarcely believe that the once-powerful chieftain of Tammany, who once, as it were, held the City in the hollow of his hand, and whose word was law to retainers who were numbered by the thousands, was a convicted criminal, and would, in a few days, occupy a prisoner's cell in the Penitentiary. Few citizens there were who had dared to indulge the hope of such a conspicuous vindication as the result of the trial afforded. The general sentiment of the public undeniably has been since the inauguration of the criminal proceedings against Tweed, that with the vast wealth at his disposal, and the power and influence he—even though "fallen from his high estate"—possessed, it would be found impossible ever to convict him. It was natural, therefore, that the intelligence of the prince of public plunderers having been at last brought to bay should have excited feelings of astonishment. That the result of the trial gave general satisfaction there could not be a doubt. People felt and said that the conviction of Tweed had done more to purify the political atmosphere, and secure honesty among public officers, than any event that could have happened. While many sympathized with his family, all rejoiced that the system of public plunder of which he was the most flagrant and conspicuous example, had received its death-blow by his conviction, and that it had been demonstrated that no one, however powerful and wealthy, is above the reach of justice when he has violated the law.

Among the friends of Tweed the news that he had been found guilty fell like a thunder-clap. No event was less looked for by them, and they speak of it with sorrow and regret. With all his faults, Mr. Tweed had about him a good deal of personal magnetism, and no man was more popular among his friends. It is natural, therefore, that his conviction and the prospect of his imprisonment should excite in their minds the deepest regret.

Considerable surprise was created when it was learned that the prisoner, after conviction, instead of being sent to the Tombs, was allowed to depart in the custody of the Sheriff's officer, and many ventured the prediction that he would fail to put in an appearance on Saturday.

IN THE COURTS.

While among some few office-holders about the court-rooms, whose former relations to Tweed were friendly, there were occasional expressions of sympathy, such as: "Well, that is pretty rough on the old Boss," yet among the members of the Bar, jurors, and litigants, the general feeling was one of satisfaction, and the most common expression: "This is a great triumph for the people." Others were heard to remark that it had now been discovered that money was no longer all-powerful in this City to prevent convictions of criminals, however high in political associations, or to impede the due administration of justice. Of Mr. Tremain it was said that now, and in a better sense, he might exclaim: "A great victory; a great victory!"

OPINIONS OF COUNSEL.

Mr. John Graham, in conversation with a reporter, stated that he could not see how Judge Davis could overlook the question of jurisdiction, which had been argued and decided against the defense. Mr. Graham still claims that the grounds of the motion as already stated in court are tenable, because, in the first place, the Court of Oyer and Terminer did not gain a valid jurisdiction over the offenses charged in the indictment. By a statute, passed in 1855, it was provided that the Court of Special Sessions should have power to hear, determine, and punish, according to law, all complaints for misdemeanors, and shall possess exclusive jurisdiction thereof, unless the said Court of Special Sessions order any such complaint to be sent to the Court of General Sessions, and unless the accused, when arrested and brought before the committing Magistrate, should elect to have his case heard and determined by the Court of General Sessions, and it was thereby made the duty of such Magistrate to inform the accused of the provisions of this section; that the jurisdiction of the offense charged belonged to the Court of Special Sessions under this provision of law, unless it appeared that the Court of Special Sessions had sent the complaint to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, or that the defendant had been taken before a committing Magistrate and had demanded to be tried in the Court of General Sessions, and after the complaint had been returned to the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. Graham claims that the fourth section of

Continued on Fourth Page.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE DEBATE ON THE PRESIDENT'S TERM OF OFFICE.

PARIS, Nov. 19—In the Assembly, to-day, the debate was continued on Gen. Changarnier's motion for the unconditional prolongation of President MacMahon's powers.

M. Rouher moved that the question be referred to a *plébiscite*, and advocated his motion in a speech in which he hinted that Providence might in time restore the Bonapartes to power. The excitement over these remarks temporarily suspended the proceedings of the session.

A vote upon M. Rouher's motion was finally taken, and it was rejected by a vote of 499 to 88.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORTED DEATH OF THOMAS BARING, SR.—SPECIE SHIPMENT FOR NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Nov. 19—4:30 P. M.—A report is current on the Exchange that Thomas Baring, Sr., founder of the banking-house of Baring Bros., is dead.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—One hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Liverpool for New-York to-day by the steam-ship Egypt.

WASHINGTON.

INCREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT CAUSED BY NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The increase of the debt for November will be considerably larger than the increase for October. This increase will be due to the decrease of receipts and the increase of expenditures. The revenue both from Customs and internal revenue sources will be considerably less than the revenue of last month. The decrease in Customs receipts is somewhat greater than the falling off in internal revenue. The Cuban excitement, and the necessities of the Navy Department for the fitting out of vessels, have been the occasion of large drafts upon the regular naval appropriations. A large draft has been made upon the coal fund of the navy for supplies for Key West. The increased expenditure and falling off of revenue will compel an additional draft upon the revenues for the current liabilities of this month. It is estimated that this draft will not exceed six millions. At the opening of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury will consequently be compelled to report that the legal-tender reserve has been drawn upon to the extent of $12,000,000. On Sept. 18, the date of the commencement of the panic, the currency balance in the Treasury was about fifteen millions. This balance was placed in circulation by the purchase of bonds. This fifteen millions, with the twelve millions of legal-tender reserves which have been used, make twenty-seven millions of additional currency placed in circulation since the beginning of the panic.

THE DUTY ON POTATOES.

One of the propositions for a modification of the tariff will be to suspend the duty of fifteen cents a bushel on imported potatoes during the Winter, so as to permit importations from Canada, Nova Scotia, and the Bermudas. In some parts of the country potatoes are now worth more per bushel than wheat.

PREPARING THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The heads of departments are now busily at work on their reports. The Postmaster General has his report nearly ready, and will probably give it to the press when done without waiting till the convening of Congress. Secretary Richardson's report is partly prepared, but its completion will be delayed till a day or two before the session in order that the latest information on financial affairs may be embodied in it and discussed.

THE SPEAKER AND THE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Blaine is to be here in a day or two, probably to-morrow, and there will soon be numerous arrivals of members of the House to look after their positions on committees. Though Congress meets ten days hence there are but few members of the House or Senate here, and there is no intimation obtained of any serious complications likely to arise in the organization of the House and the formation of committees. It seems there was an error in last night's dispatch, naming Mr. Kennedy among the candidates for the office of Sergeant at Arms of the House. For the gratification of the numerous aspirants, it may be said that Mr. Kennedy himself denies that he is a candidate.

MRS. TEMPLETON.

The statement first published in some New-York paper that Mrs. Templeton, whose life was recently attempted by her husband in that City, was a daughter of Gen. O. E. Babcock, Secretary to the President, though once or twice denied, is persistently repeated. Gen. Babcock has no daughter of marriageable age. The father of the lady is, or was, a clerk in the Treasury Department, and is not related to the General.

THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY TO VISIT NEW-YORK.

The Controller of the Currency now intends to leave for New-York to-morrow night, to confer with the leading bankers upon financial questions. He desires to obtain personal knowledge of the views of such men before concluding his report. The Controller has made up a new statement to accompany his report, showing the amount of currency that he will be compelled to withdraw from the Eastern banks in case the law authorizing the withdrawal of the twenty-five millions from the Eastern States, to be redistributed by the West and South, is enforced. The statement shows that in the present condition of the circulation six millions would need to be withdrawn from New-York banks, and sixteen millions from the New-England banks.

THE JAY COOKE & CO. BANKRUPTCY CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—In the United States Court to-day, in the bankruptcy case of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Mr. Price, who, last Wednesday indicated his intention of coming into court this morning and asking for an injunction to restrain defendants from disposing of any of their assets in any other manner than such as might be directed by the court, and also for the appointment of a receiver, announced that during the intervening week his client had ceased to have any interest in the case.

Charles Downing then presented the petition of Edward Whittle, a creditor to the extent of $7,500, asking leave to intervene.

Judge Cadwalader said the petition would be allowed, and Mr. Downing could use his own discretion as to whether he would make personal service of the order or come in next week, under the steps that had already been taken, and see if he would not be entitled to adjudication under them. He thought this case was a very simple one, though misunderstood by the Bar. If any mistakes had hitherto been made it was easy to correct them by personal service, because the residences of the defendants were known, and personal service was a possible thing. He thought personal service would be sufficient, though he did not wish to seem to prejudge the question before it arose regularly before him, but he was not sure that service by publication would suffice, because the residences of the defendants were known. If Mr. Downing should ask an injunction to restrain the defendants from proceeding under their paper of Oct. 1, he would grant it.

Mr. Downing said he would consult his client and consider the matter.

REMODELING PART OF FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 16.—Lieut. Thos. Tuttle, U. S. Engineer Corps, arrived here this morning, and will take charge of the works at this post. During the past Summer work has been in progress on the north redoubt of the fort, which is being remodeled to accommodate seven 15-inch guns. The appropriation for this work having become exhausted, most of the employés were discharged on Saturday last. They were principally poor colored men who reside in the vicinity of Hampton, and their discharge at this time makes it very hard for them, as employment of any kind during the Winter will be difficult to obtain.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

HISTORY OF OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH SPAIN.

DISPUTES GROWING OUT OF THE INSURRECTION—ARBITRARY AND ILLEGAL ACTS OF THE CUBAN AUTHORITIES—THE LLOYD ASPINWALL CASE.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1873.

The following history of past disputes between the United States and Spain, in connection with the Cuban insurrection, will be found serviceable in illustrating the position of the Government in relation to the Virginius affair. It will be observed that the seventh article of the treaty of 1795 between the two countries, was intended to secure to the subjects of either certain rights in regard to seizure, trial, and confiscation of property. These rights, so far as our information now goes, appear to have been entirely disregarded in the seizure of the Virginius and the executions which followed; and the complaints of Secretary Fish on former illegal acts of the Cuban authorities of the same kind, though less rare in character, place in a clear light the grounds upon which the United States will proceed against Spain in relation to this crowning act of a long series of illegalities.

FIRST OFFICIAL REFERENCE TO THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

When President Grant entered upon his first Administration in 1869, the Cuban revolt had been in progress for nearly a year. In his inaugural address the President thus referred to it:

"For more than a year a valuable province of Spain and a near neighbor of ours, in whom all our people cannot but feel a deep interest, has been struggling for independence and freedom. The people and Government of the United States entertain the same warm feelings and sympathies for the people of Cuba in their pending struggles that they manifested throughout the previous struggles between Spain and her former colonies in behalf of the latter. But no contest has at no time assumed the conditions which amongst us may give the cause of international law, or which would show the existence of a de facto political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency. The principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of belligerency, either to a people struggling to free themselves from a Government they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other. The United States have no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this Continent. They believe that in due time Spain and other European powers will find their interest in terminating those relations, and establishing their present dependencies as independent powers—members of the family of nations. These dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European power to another. When the present relation of colonies ceases, they are to become independent powers, exercising the right of choice and of self-control in the determination of their future condition and relations with other powers. The United States, in order to put a stop to bloodshed in Cuba, and in the interest of a neighboring people, proposed their good offices to bring the existing contest to a termination. The offer, not being accepted by Spain on a basis which we believed could be received by Cuba, was withdrawn. It is hoped that the good offices of the United States may yet prove advantageous for the settlement of this unhappy strife. Meanwhile a number of illegal expeditions against Cuba have been broken up. It has been the endeavor of the Administration to execute impartially laws in good faith, no matter how unpleasant the task, made so by the sufferings we have shared from lack of like good faith toward us by other nations. On the 25th of March last, the United States schooner Lizzie Major was arrested on the high seas by a Spanish frigate, and two passengers taken from it and carried as prisoners to Cuba. Representations of these facts were made to the Spanish Government as soon as official information of them reached Washington. The two passengers were set at liberty, and the Spanish Government assured the United States that the Captain of the frigate in making the capture had acted without law, that he had been reprimanded for the irregularity of his conduct, and that the Spanish authorities in Cuba would not sanction any act that could violate the rights or treat with disrespect the sovereignty of this nation. The question of the seizure of the brig Mary Lowell at one of the Bahama Islands, by Spanish authorities, is now the subject of correspondence between this Government and those of Spain and Great Britain. The Captain General of Cuba, about May last, issued a proclamation authorizing search to be made of vessels on the high seas. Immediate remonstrance was made against this, whereupon the Captain General issued a new proclamation, limiting the right of search to vessels of the United States, in so far as authorized under the treaty of 1795. This proclamation, however, was immediately withdrawn."

EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1870.

The second year of President Grant's Administration was an eventful one in the relations between Spain and the United States. It seemed probable that before its close the two nations would have been involved in war. The insurrection in Cuba had not been subdued. The Spanish authorities had inaugurated a system of terrorism, such as was rarely if ever known among civilized nations. All persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents became the victims of arbitrary arrests, and these arrests were followed by close confinement, military trial, execution, and the sequestration of estates. Several persons who received injuries from these severe measures claimed to be citizens of the United States. As such they were protected from violation by the provisions of the Treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain.

THE TREATY OF 1795.

The provisions of that treaty which relate to this subject are found in the seventh article, which provides:

"That the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other for any military expedition or other public or private purpose whatsoever; and in all cases of seizure, detention, or arrest for debts contracted or offences committed by any citizen or subject of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases. The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors as they may judge proper in all their affairs, and in all their causes to which they may be concerned, before the tribunals of the other party; and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such causes, and at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials."

Representations of these injuries to several persons claiming to be American citizens were made to the Spanish Government, which did not compelled to give heed to them. From April, 1869, until June of that year the Spanish Minister at Washington was authorized to say, to a limited extent, in redressing these wrongs. That conditional power was subsequently revoked by Spain, on the ground that the pacification of the island had greatly improved. This improvement was not of such a character, however, as to lead to any revocation of the extraordinary powers with which the Spanish executive in Cuba had been clothed and our Government was soon compelled to make earnest remonstrance at Madrid. The United States demanded that, for the future, the rights secured to American citizens by treaty should be respected in Cuba, and that, for the past, a joint tribunal should be established at the United States for the adjudication of the claims for damages. To this demand Spain, in the succeeding year, after having exhausted all evasive and dilatory expedients, reluctantly yielded. The result of that concession is the Spanish-American Mixed Claims Commission, now sitting in Washington City.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SPANISH-AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The following correspondence resulted in the action of the Spanish-American Claims Commission:

MR. FISH TO GEN. SICKLES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 24, 1870.

GENERAL: Inclosed you will find a copy of a note addressed to Mr. Lopez Roberts on the 9th instant, relative to the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of summary arrests and imprisonments, military executions, arbitrary embargoes of property, and other acts done by the Spanish authorities in Cuba to the persons and properties of citizens of the United States, in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795 between the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain. You will also find a further communication on the same subject in regard to a claim which was presented to the department subsequent to the transmission of the note of the 9th inst. Each of the cases mentioned in the former of these notes had previously been the subject of instruction to the Consul General of the United States in Havana, to be brought to the attention of the authorities in the Island of Cuba, and of demand for redress. You will observe that these notes were sent to Mr. Lopez Roberts, under the supposition that the extraordinary powers as to Cuba which were conferred upon him by this Government (not your own) were still vested in him, and that they were broad enough to authorize him to arrest these infractions of the rights secured by the treaty, and to obtain the restoration of their properties to the citizens of the United States. I am informed however, by Mr. Roberts that those powers are no longer existing, and that he can do nothing in the premises.

I have, therefore, to instruct you to bring this whole subject to the notice of the Spanish Government, and to say that the President hopes that immediate steps will be taken for the release of all the citizens of the United States who may be held in custody in Cuba in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, or for their immediate trial under the guarantees and with the rights secured by that treaty. You are also instructed to ask for the restoration to the citizens of the United States of their properties and estates, so far as the same have been arbitrarily confiscated in violation of the provisions of that treaty. You will also endeavor to secure some mode for the early and equitable indemnification and satisfaction to the several parties, whose rights have been violated, and for the guaranty which should carefully come to each claimant for the illegal detention of his property or his person. You will say that this suggestion is made in the interest of peace of justice, and of good will, in order to secure a measure of damages in each case which shall be just as between the two Governments. You will also say that it is extremely desirable to have the investigation conducted in this country. It cannot be done in Spain without subjecting the claimants to unnecessary expense. It cannot be done in Cuba at present without subjecting many of them to personal danger. In this connection I must again, on behalf of this Government, express to the interest of good will and of the continued good understanding which we desire to maintain with Spain, the strong desire of the President that the Government at Madrid will confer fresh powers upon Mr. Lopez Roberts (or upon such other person on this side of the Atlantic as may be selected for that purpose) to arrange all such questions with this Government.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba seem to be clothed with absolute power for the commission of such acts as are now complained of, but when redress is sought we are referred to the distant Cabinet of Madrid, where it is often found necessary to refer again to Cuba for information, and the case is thus suspended and delayed, to the grievous injury of the parties, and at the hazard of irritation from the delay, of which the necessity is not apparent to the impatient sufferer or to the public.

The President has respected the Spanish claim of sovereignty over the Island of Cuba during the present contest against a strong sympathetic pressure from without. Spain owes it to the United States, as well as to her own traditional honor and sense of justice, that her sovereignty shall not be used for the oppression and injury of the citizens of this Republic.

You will urge this point in every way that your good judgment may suggest.

HAMILTON FISH.

MR. FISH TO MR. LOPEZ ROBERTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 9, 1870.

The undersigned is directed by the President to invite the earnest attention of Don Mauricio Lopez Roberts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, to the irregular and arbitrary manner in which the persons and properties of citizens of the United States are taken and held by the Spanish authorities in the island of Cuba.

When Count Valmaseda, in April of last year, issued a proclamation declaring that every man from the age of fifteen years upward found away from his habitation, and not proving a sufficient motive therefor, would be shot; that every habitation unoccupied would be burned; and that every house not flying a white flag should be reduced to ashes, it became the duty of the undersigned to convey to Mr. Lopez Roberts the protest of the President against such a mode of warfare, and his request that the authorities in Cuba would take steps that no person having the right to claim the protection of the Government of the United States should be sacrificed or injured in the conduct of hostilities on that basis.

When, again, about the same time, it came to the knowledge of this Government that the Captain General of Cuba had, on the 1st day of April, 1869, issued a proclamation which virtually forbade the alienation of property in the island, except with the revision and assent of certain officials named in the decree, and which declared null and void all sales made without such revision and assent, the President again directed the undersigned to say that he viewed with regret such an exercise of power within the rights of individuals to alienate or dispose of their property, and that he hoped that steps would be speedily taken to modify that decree so that it should not be applicable to the property of citizens of the United States, and so that disputes and complaints that could not fail to arise if its execution should be attempted as to such property, might be prevented.

When, seventeen days later, a decree was issued creating an administrative council for the custody and management of embargoed property, and when, three days afterward, the Captain General issued a circular extending the previous embargo to the property of all persons, either willing or without the island, who might take part in the insurrection, whether with arms in their hands or aiding it with arms, munitions, money, or articles of subsistence, this Government confidently expected that the Cabinet of Madrid, and the authorities of Spain in the Island of Cuba, would regard the then recent expressions of its friendship, and would not willingly permit the rights of citizens of the United States to be disregarded, and their properties to be sequestrated without the forms of law to which they were entitled.

When the President directed the undersigned to invite attention to the possibility that the laws and decrees which had been promulgated in Cuba might lead to the confiscation of the treaties between Spain and the United States, he was not unmindful of the disorganized condition of society in parts of that island, nor of the difficulties which attended the enforcement of the authority of Spain. On the contrary, he was induced to make such representation by a desire to avoid increasing those difficulties, and to prevent further complications so far as the act of this Government could do so.

It is with great regret that the Government of the United States finds itself forced to say that it is informed that the provisions of this article of the treaty of 1795 have not been kept in mind by the authorities in Cuba during the present struggle. It appears to the President that the sweeping decrees of April, 1869, have been put in operation against the properties of citizens of the United States in violation of the treaty agreement that such property should not be subject to embargo or detention for any public or private purpose whatever.

Inclosed is a list of the citizens of the United States who, up to this date, have presented to this Government complaints of such embargo or detention of their property.

The decree of embargo is of itself an extraordinary exercise of supreme power, outside of the ordinary and regular course of legal or judicial proceedings, and even if properly exercised with respect to the subjects of Spain and their properties, appear to be in contravention of the rights secured by treaty to the citizens of the United States, and too far proceedings in the decree against the properties of citizens of the United States have not, as is understood, been prosecuted by order or authority of laws only, but in the exercise of the extraordinary functions vested in or exercised for the occasion by the supreme political authority of the island, and have been arbitrary and unusual, and without the safeguards to persons and rights and rights of property which ordinarily accompany legal proceedings, which the seventh article of the treaty guarantees.

It is understood that the citizens of the United States whose properties have been thus taken forcibly from them have not been allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they might judge proper, in the trials; as the Government, while the embargo continued, would not permit the agents of foreign powers to be admitted to the prisons, or to have free access to the persons of the prisoners, and would not permit the latter to be visited by counsel without sufficient justification. It was not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Fish called on Mr. Lopez Roberts, the Spanish Minister at Washington, in forcible terms, for the immediate release of the vessel and prompt restoration. "This Government trusts," said Mr. Fish, "that your Government will, when the matter shall have been brought to its notice, of its own accord offer to the Government of the United States a suitable apology for the indignity to the flag of the United States, and to the persons of the bearers of dispatches to this Government, and for the interference with the dispatches; if the officers of this Government to this department and to the Admiral in command of the squadron of the United States in those waters." A copy of Mr. Fish's note was also transmitted to Minister Sickles at Madrid. On receipt of this note the Spanish Minister politely promised immediate attention, and Sefior Roberts deserves to have it said of him that throughout the negotiation he used every effort to procure a speedy result, and exhibited a spirit which presented a marked contrast with the indifference and delay manifested by the Spanish authorities at Havana and Madrid.

The owners of the steamer, Messrs. J. M. Rasan & Co., of No. 22 Smith street, New-York, conscious of the entire innocence of their vessel, and of the strength of their case, contested themselves with a simple presentation of the papers and the facts, declining to annoy the department by the employment of counsel, and leaving the Government to use its own discretion, confident that the circumstances would guarantee vigorous measures. The official demand for release was made on the 5th of March. The Spanish Minister replied unofficially, a few days later, that the case was *sub judice*—indicating that the vessel had been libeled and proceedings begun for her condemnation in the Admiralty Court at Havana. This looked unpromising. It involved indefinite delay, and was precisely the course of action which was to be prevented if possible. A reply to the demand for release was again asked for. Again only an unofficial answer, that the steamer was "seized on suspicion that she had been landing arms on the coast of Cuba." "Suppose she had" replied Mr. Fish, "you could not seize her for that, unless you took her in Cuban waters." Day after day, and week after week of the month of March passed, and no official reply to the demand, and no official explanation of the cause of seizure. It was characteristic of the Spanish Government, and Mr. Fish began to lose his good nature, and Senor Roberts to grow nervous over the possibility of a change of policy by the Administration on Cuban matters, under the goadings of a rapidly culminating public sentiment, which would seriously interfere with the uniform success he had thus far achieved in baffling illegal attempts to aid the insurgents. Cuban recognition at that time was a pending subject of discussion in the House, and a semi-official declaration was confidently looked for from Mr. Banks' Committee. Some of the facts of the Aspinwall's seizure came to the notice of members of the House who readily proposed to make it a subject of official inquiry. But the owners prudently refused to have any "noise" made over the case, long determined that the Administration should have a free and unembarrassed opportunity of asserting its dignity, rebuking the outrage, and securing their rights.

During the last days of March—still no answer and no word of explanation—the case was brought, both officially and unofficially, to the attention of the President. The Secretary of State was directing to renew the demand for the release of the vessel, which he did in a terse dispatch to Minister Sickles, on the 6th of April, giving a strong intimation that the President had taken a hand in the settlement of the case, by adding: "The President is not satisfied with this prolonged delay." What shape his dissatisfaction took we shall presently see. Some time in the month of March a request was received by the Secretary of the Navy from the Spanish authorities for permission to put two of their frigates, the Victoria and the Lealtad, on the dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for repairs. This is an international courtesy frequently granted to our own vessels, and but for the preoccupation of the docks by our ships, would have been granted on this occasion. The frigates, therefore, went into private docks. The fact of the application coming to the notice of Congress, however, a member of the opposition seized the opportunity for a point against the Administration, by inquiring, in indignant terms, why such privileges had been allowed the "enemies of free Cuba," &c., to which the suitable head of the Navy Department pithily replied that the House (which had based its inquiry on a rumor in a Washington newspaper) was in error as to the fact; but that, even had it been true, it would be entirely justifiable for the reasons already given, viz., international custom and courtesy.

About the first week in April this matter of the seizure of the Aspinwall, and the utter indifference of the Spanish authorities to the demands of this government, came up for consideration in Cabinet. An opportunity for prompt action had presented itself, and the President was ready. There was a conjunction of circumstances, too, in the political situation, which rendered the opportunity very desirable; the engagement of the long against the Cuban expeditions had naturally created much clamor against the Government, though the sacrifices of its partisans could not be announced; there was a foreshadowed feeling of discontent among certain Senators, which took positive shape at a later day; and there was the tempting opportunity to identify the whole country by a bold, positive, characteristic act, which would at once assert the outraged dignity of the Government, redress a gross wrong, and receive the approval of all parties. Briefly, then, President Grant told his Cabinet, in substance, that this matter must end; that Spain had perpetrated a long list of untold outrages, and that this last case, the most outrageous of all, had received more than attention than any of the others. He considered that the time had come for prompt, and he proposed to send an armed force on board one of the Spanish steamers then in dock in New-York Harbor. It might be war, but he would take the risk of that rather than allow this state of affairs to continue. The subject was gravely discussed, and the Secretary of the Navy was requested to look up the law of reprisals.

In the meantime Gen. Sickles, acting on the telegraphic instructions of Secretary Fish, with characteristic energy and decision brought the case to the attention of the Spanish Minister of State (Sagasta) in an interview on the 8th of April, and, as will be seen, put the Spanish authorities in a tight place. The case had not been formally referred to Madrid by the Havana authorities, and Sagasta, while promising the speedy release of the vessel if the facts were as represented, remarked that the matter was "undergoing examination at the prize court." To this Gen. Sickles replied "that the Government of the United States could not recognize the jurisdiction of a prize court in this case: that such jurisdiction could only exist in consequence of a state of war; and that the United States had received no notification that a state of war existed; that the Lloyd Aspinwall was an American vessel, and at the time of her capture engaged in the transport of dispatches of officers of the United States Government; that these facts could have been promptly ascertained by the executive authorities; that seated as this steamer lay under the guns of the fortress, with her papers and flag displayed since the return; that this unjustifiable delay had very painfully impressed the Government of the United States; that he hoped his Excellency would immediately see that peremptory orders were given for the release of the vessel." Sagasta replied that "the decision of the court would be given with all possible promptness;" "but," says Sickles, "I insisted in the most emphatic manner that my Government could not, in such a case, wait for the judgment of a court, and repeated my request for a prompt decision of the matter by the Executive." The satisfaction that Minister Sickles got on that occasion was a promise that his request would be complied with. His very positive intimation that the Government of the United States would construe the jurisdiction of a prize court in this case as a declaration of a state of war, thus according the Cubans their long-hoped for recognition of belligerency, was a dilemma from which there was but one escape, and that was by an unconditional release of the vessel. Sagasta informed Sickles that such orders would be transmitted to Havana forthwith. It will be seen how tardily they were obeyed, and what was the justification of the vigorous measures then in contemplation by the President.

While these negotiations were going on the Aspinwall lay in the harbor at Havana, alongside the Spanish flag-ship, or under her guns, an armed force on board, and her officers and crew deprived of all liberty, except that the Captain was allowed to communicate with the Consul General. They were not even permitted to wet down her sides, and the hot sun started the caulking, so as to render her unseaworthy, and the claim for demurrage was rapidly augmenting. Some three weeks after Capt. McCarty's arrival in Havana he was boarded by a party who began to take the coal out of the bunkers, to search for contraband of war. As they did not get through in a night, they set an armed guard on the bunkers in order to see, as was supposed, that nothing came out of them and went overboard during the night. The Captain could not stomach this insult, so he set his watches with his men, as if he was at sea, to see that nothing went into the bunkers during the night. "For," said he, "were anything to be slipped overboard, and I would have locked foolish most naturally if they had taken out fifty or a hundred pounds of arms which they had put in the night before." The Judge of the Marine Court came on board the next day with the examining party, and asked the Captain why he had set a watch on the guard. The Captain replied that it was because a request had been made by the Captain of a Spanish man-of-war that no person should go on board of the vessel. Sagasta (April 14) that the delay in executing the promise already made was caused by the fact that the local authorities at Havana said they had no power to take the case out of court." But the emphatic demonstration of the Secretary of State on the Spanish Minister, and the threat of the American Minister that the mere assertion of belligerent rights by the judicial tribunals of Spain, with the concurrence of the Government, would be taken as a sufficient declaration to other nations that a state of war existed, had undoubtedly decided the question—for Gen. Sickles was further informed, at the same interview, that "the Council of Ministers decided the day before (April 13) to order release of vessel forthwith, on receiving from me (him) a formal demand in writing for her surrender, as an American vessel carrying official dispatches.

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The demand was made the same day, and it was complied with as soon as Spanish red tape would allow. Referring to this interview, Gen. Sickles uses very strong language, which indicates the temper with which he conducted the negotiations at Madrid. Having recapitulated the incidents of the case, he says: "I remarked that these incidents had caused a most painful impression, and that I had been directed by my Government to ask for an explanation of this apparently intentional indisposition to accede to the just and reasonable demands of the United States. Mr. Sagasta said: 'There was equal sensitiveness in Spain, and that the two nations must practice mutual forbearance,' to which I replied, that the United States had so promptly and successfully exerted themselves to fulfill all their international obligations that they had a right to demand the same treatment from Spain; that nearly three months had elapsed since the grave and unusual outrage of the capture of the Lloyd Aspinwall was committed, and that nothing had been done yet by the Government or the agents of Spain even to liberate the vessel, much less to punish the guilty parties; that in my judgment, under the circumstances, no further delay or indifference, I must remind him that in the same space of time the energetic and vigilant action of the executive and judicial authorities of the United States had broken up half a dozen attempted expeditions against the Spanish dominion in Cuba."

A further apology for the delay followed, and the action of the Council of Ministers culminated, after a suspense of thirteen day more—during which a steady stream of telegraphic inquiries flowed from the State Department to our Consul General at Havana—in the final release and surrender of the vessel to the authority of the United States, leaving the question of indemnity for future consideration. Finding the negotiations, also owners had instructed their Captain not to accept the surrender of the vessel without a tender of resulting damages. They assumed this position because they did not know but that her entire abandonment to the Government might be better for the settlement of the case than their acceptance of her. Mr. Biddle, therefore, received the steamer as United States General, and a few days later the owners advised the State Department of their willingness to accept her, and Mr. Biddle was ordered to transfer her. Here, however, arose a new complication, involving prompt action. The volunteer party in Havana were unusually turbulent at that time, and looked upon the release of the vessel with especial distaste. Threats that she should not go out came to the ears of Capt. McCarty, and also to the Consul General. Mr. Biddle, having no special means at hand for her protection, communicated his fears to the State Department, and was informed by Assistant Secretary Davis that the owners had ordered the vessel's acceptance. But they also became alarmed for the further safety of their property, and early on the morning of May 2, they applied to the Navy Department for protection. Secretary Robeson instantly telegraphed:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 2, 1870.

Rear Admiral Poor, commanding North Atlantic Fleet, Boston:

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Secretary Fish followed the surrender of the vessel with an immediate proposition to settle the question of indemnity by arbitration. He was promptly seconded by the Spanish Minister, Senor Roberts, who transmitted the proposal to his Government by cable, and requested its approval, which was given on the 16th of June following. A week later the Commissioners were appointed: John S. Williams, Esq., (Williams & Guion, No. 63 Wall street, New-York,) on the part of the United States, and Mr. Juan M. Ceballos, a Spanish merchant of high standing, established in New-York, on the part of Spain. The Commissioners organized a court on an umpire, Johannes Koesing, LL. D., Consul General of the Netherlands Confederation. The commissioners took the case, and after numerous meetings certified a disagreement to the umpire, who, about the 15th of November, 1870, rendered judgment for the United States of $12,450 for the value of damages and demurrage to vessel, $1,250 in gold for the crew. The detention for the Captain's refusal to get up steam when he was ordered to proceed from Nuevitas to Havana, a claim was put in, as an offset, of $1,400 for towage; it was not allowed. The judgment thus recorded is the first that has been obtained against the Spanish Government for the many illegal seizures and interferences with the rights of American citizens and property. Our own Government has conducted its intercourse on these perplexing questions with marked justice, impartiality, and promptness, and has encountered to an almost exasperating degree the traditional Spanish policy of delay and indirection. Finally, upon the suggestion of the Secretary of State, that officer was himself directed to inform the Spanish Minister, confidentially, that unless immediate satisfaction was given this Government would consider the propriety of resorting to the policy of reprisals.

This communication was made. The reply of the Spanish Minister, verbal and unofficial, it is not proper to give; but the result was that two imperative dispatches went to Madrid—one from Mr. Fish, and one from Mr. Roberts. Mr. Fish said to Gen. Sickles: "It seems that the Madrid Government gives assurances which the authorities in Cuba refuse to fulfill. Ask explanation of these evasions, and the immediate execution of the promise made to you." Sickles responded promptly, and was informed by Sagasta (April 14) that the delay in executing the promise already made was caused by the fact that the local authorities at Havana said they had no power to take the case out of court." But the emphatic demonstration of the Secretary of State on the Spanish Minister, and the threat of the American Minister that the mere assertion of belligerent rights by the judicial tribunals of Spain, with the concurrence of the Government, would be taken as a sufficient declaration to other nations that a state of war existed, had undoubtedly decided the question—for Gen. Sickles was further informed, at the same interview, that "the Council of Ministers decided the day before (April 13) to order release of vessel forthwith, on receiving from me (him) a formal demand in writing for her surrender, as an American vessel carrying official dispatches.

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BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

NEW-ENGLAND MANUFACTURES.

THE PRESENT POSITION AND PROSPECTS FOR THE WINTER AT NEW-HAVEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1873.

To say that the construction of carriages for pleasure is the leading industry of the City of Elms is equivalent to saying that business in New-Haven must feel to a very marked extent the effects of what people begin at last to call the present financial crisis. Economy and retrenchment are the watchwords of the day, and no shrewd coach-builder would ever think of incorporating either in a motto for the panel of his last production. If anything in this world is a luxury, certainly a carriage comes under that category. In times when economy is imperative, new carriages are about the last things to be dreamed of. Too often the last days of the old one come prematurely to an end, and the *quasi* aristocratic omnibus or even the car-companionship of the masses are accepted with as good a grace as can well be expected under the circumstances. That New-Haven's carriage factories are feeling the hardness of the times is indisputable, and, undoubtedly, it is a very serious thing for New-Haven. It is claimed that this city is the great carriage emporium of the United States, many of the large repositories in New-York being merely the sales-rooms of the manufacturers here. Certain it is that carriages go from New-Haven to the South and the West in great numbers, in addition to those distributed nearer home. There are in New-Haven about sixty manufactories connected with carriage building, some forty of which are carriage factories, and the others supplying wheels, shafts, hoods, lamps, axles, trimmings, &c. As a matter of fact, the coach-builders proper seem to do little more than put together the different parts, which they buy elsewhere, and upholster and paint them. In these accessory factories some 1,000 hands are employed in the aggregate, two or three firms employing from 150 to 200 each. But just now they are, of course, not over busy, although their trade is far from depending wholly on the New-Haven carriage-builders. Such firms as Cowles & Co., and others, send vast quantities of goods to all parts; and though there are as yet no symptoms of a revival in New-Haven, Mr. Cowles says that he sees indications of a revival elsewhere, and that of a healthy character. Numerous small orders have begun to come in, which lead him to anticipate an extension of business in January. At present these firms are, with few exceptions, running from one-half to three-quarters of their ordinary labor force, and from half to full time. In many cases, there has been no reduction in the rate of wages; but when wages have been lowered, the reduction in no case exceeds fifteen per cent. The table which I append will show how very general is the depression among the carriage-builders. It embraces all the leading firms in the business—eighteen in number—those whose annual production ranges from $100,000 to $300,000. I have been requested to suppress the names of the firms, in order to avoid the appearance of invidious distinctions, but the table will be none the less useful in showing the exact position of the business:

No. of men in good times.	No. of men at present.	Hours of labor.
75	Only a few	Eight hours.
75	Half force	Eight hours.
80	Half force	Eight hours.
75	Only a few	Eight hours.
50	Three-quarter force	Eight hours.
125	One-third force	Full time.
70	Half force	Eight hours.
70	Three-quarter force	Eight hours.
40	Half force	Eight hours.
40	Three-quarter force	Full time.
25	Full force	Full time.
50	Three-quarter force	Eight hours.
30	Only a few	Eight hours.
60	Full force	Full time.
25	Full force	Full time.
75	Full force	Full time.
25	Half force	Full time.
75	Only a few	Eight hours.

Thus, out of the 1,035 men employed by these eighteen firms in ordinary times, only 207 are at present working full time, 285 are only working eight hours, and 555 are out of work altogether. But, in addition, there are some twenty smaller carriage-builders, employing about 400 or 500 more operatives. Taking these smaller concerns all round, they are running about one-half their full force on half time. Altogether, including the large and small builders, and the wheel shaft, axle, lamp, and trimming manufacturers, there are about 2,600 operatives employed in this carriage-building business, over 1,000 of whom are out of employment, while one-half of the remainder are working on short time—many of them only half time. This is a very sorry exhibit; and, from what I can learn, the immediate prospect is not a very bright one. The manufacturers tell me that, though they have no stock of carriages on hand, the dealers in New-York and elsewhere are more than well supplied. That stock must be cleared off before the manufacturers will feel the demand. "We want a good clearing out," said Mr. Bradley, the largest manufacturer here. "We have not had one since 1867, and things were getting a little clogged. This will do us good, and we shall have a thoroughly healthy market, though a very quiet one at first." Mr. Bradley does not seem to anticipate any very marked improvement till the Summer trade comes on. He thinks the Spring trade will be dull and light; but looks forward to an active demand for carriages in the Summer and Fall. A large business is done here in "children's carriages," or, in the vulgar tongue, perambulators. Mr. Cowles, who is largely interested in this branch of the business, thinks the Spring trade in perambulators will be lively. "You see Sir," he said, "the panic will not prevent master baby from putting in his appearance as usual; and a perambulator is a thing he must and will have—even if the family butchers' book goes unpaid. Yes, I think the Spring trade in perambulators will be lively."

But there are other important industries which are represented in New-Haven, and some on a very large scale. Foremost among them is the vast hardware establishment of Sargent & Co., on Water street. The ordinary full labor force of these works is about 800, though, if run up to their full capacity, they would probably give employment to 1,000. At present there are not more than 600 operatives at work, and these have recently accepted a proposal from Mr. Sargent to work eight hours a day on only five days in the week on a reduced scale of wages. The extensive lock factory of Mallory, Wheeler & Co. is doing but little. The firm ordinarily employ about 400 men. Now they have only one-third of that number at work. They are, however, working full time. The business of this firm is peculiar, and does not admit of carrying very heavy stocks of goods. They make all descriptions of locks. But there is, perhaps, no other article of manufacture which so little admits of an accumulation of what are called "staple" stocks. The demand for different styles of locks is almost as capricious as that for ladies' bonnets. It almost amounts to a fashion. Consequently, when business is dull, and orders do not come to hand there is but one course to pursue—lessen production. This Mallory, Wheeler & Co. have done; but the moment the demand springs up again they will be busy. Still, they do not anticipate any very active demand before the Spring; nothing to call for the employment of more than half their ordinary labor force during the Winter. The New-Haven Clock Company, which employs 250 men, shut down altogether last Saturday night for two weeks. If they resume work at the end of that time, it will probably be on the basis of a reduction in wages. The Winchester Armory, which, though within the city limits, is about two miles from the heart of the city, is running on like a mill-stream in the Spring-time. They are not only running all their works their full time of ten hours a day, but are also working half of them—the cartridge factory—till midnight. They are fulfilling an order for 100,000,000 cartridges for the Turkish Government—an order which is likely to keep all their hands busy for some time to come. Another refreshing instance of activity is to be seen at Candee & Co.'s great India-rubber Works. Their business is confined to boots and shoes. But it is most extensive, their weekly product of shoes alone being 30,000 pairs. They have 500 operatives in their employ, and are working all those who are willing to work extra till late at night. The Yale Iron Works, too, are running about sixty men over time, the hours of labor at present being eleven and a half per day. New-Haven does something in the musical line. Quite a snug little business in melodeons is springing up here. Mr. Schoniger, who employs about 125 men, has reduced his working hours from eight and a half to seven per day. They never work by gas-light. He has, however, not discharged any of his workmen, nor has he reduced their wages. The New-Haven Melodeon Company reduced their hours of labor to seven per day soon after the panic began, but they fancy they see daylight ahead, and are now running their full labor force eight hours a day. The Mathushek Piano Company are also running their full labor force ten hours a day. They have, however, made a reduction of twenty per cent. in the scale of wages.

There are, as will be seen from this brief review of the present position and prospects for the Winter of New-Haven, some lights as well as shadows, as befits a "City of Elms" in the general aspect of affairs. One thing is at least encouraging to those who are out of work. It is, that the price of the necessaries of life will make it easier for them to struggle through the Winter. Coals are about $2 a ton cheaper than they generally are at this season; meat has fallen from four to five cents a pound in the last two weeks, and everything else seems to be coming down in proportion. In the meantime it is gratifying to see that the unwillingly idle workmen do not lounge along the streets or loiter in groups on street corners or at the doors of liquor-saloons. I had a long chat with two operatives who are out of work this afternoon. They seemed to take a grave view of their situation; but both of them assured me that, union or no union, they meant to take any work that might offer during the Winter, so as to avoid breaking up their homes. "It ain't the fault of the bosses," said one of them; "they can't help it; it's them —— Wall street thieves! I'd like to hang the whole lot of 'em!"

THE LUMBER TRADE ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS AMONG THE LUMBER MEN—THE GREAT SUSQUEHANNA BOOM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1873.

This city is situated on the north bank of the Susquehanna River, in a valley of great beauty and loveliness. On the south side rises the mountain chain called Bald Eagle, and on the north are the foot hills of the Alleghenies. Williamsport, which is the capital of Lycoming County, was founded in 1796, but up to 1850 the population only numbered 1,600. The increase since then has been rapid, and the city now numbers close upon 20,000 inhabitants. Lumber is the staple manufacture, and this business, within the past fifteen years, has made immense progress. The first mill was started by Mayor Perkins in 1845. It was the only one of any size which manufactured pine lumber for the market, between Lock Haven and Northumberland. Others have since sprung up, and at the present time the saw, planing, and shingle mills number close upon fifty, each employing, on the average, between fifty and sixty men. It has been often predicted that a decline in the lumber business must take place, but the operations of 1872, and those during the present year, show that a greater amount of lumber has been handled than ever. There are too immense quantities of pine yet in the mountains and should that become exhausted, there is sufficient hemlock left to run the mills for many years. But, though the amount of lumber handled this year has been so large, yet the amount sold has been considerably less than in 1872. This year has been exceptionally quiet, and since the commencement of the financial troubles, sales have fallen off, and in the yards here are immense piles of every description of manufactured lumber, such as it is rare to see at this season. This is accounted for by the fact that dealers in the principal cities and towns who retail the lumber are now giving orders only for such quantities as have already been sold by them, and show no disposition to lay in any stock. Prices have, as a consequence, declined slightly. No improvement is looked for before the Spring. Collections are very slow and uncertain, and the banks are very cautious in their operations. The whole of the saw mills, it is expected, will be stopped in a few weeks. As is usual at this time of the year the men employed in the mills will then be sent to the woods to cut timber for next year's stock. In view of the existing condition of business, and taking into consideration the heavy stocks still on hand, but one-half of the usual number will be so employed this Winter, and then only at a reduction in wages. The mills have been up to this time, and those now in operation are still, running full time with no reduction in wages. The stock of lumber on hand at the close of 1872 was 110,105,019 feet greater than it was the previous year, while the amount of timber cut and manufactured this year has also largely exceeded that of 1872, and it is thought that by only getting half the usual quantity during the coming Winter, matters will be so arranged that any great fall in prices will be prevented.

The following will show the shipments of lumber from this city since 1870, up to the present time:

Years.	Total Feet.	Years.	Total Feet.
1870	250,764,078	1872	197,080,633
1871	269,863,392	1873, so far	217,981,829

The falling off in the shipments of 1872 was, it is said, owing to the prevalence of the horse disease. The great snow-storm which occurred during the closing week of the year also materially affected the business.

THE SUSQUEHANNA BOOM.

To a stranger unacquainted with the method in which logs are floated down the river from the pineries above, and the manner in which they are afterward rafted to the different store-ponds at the mills, a visit to the great Susquehanna boom would convey some idea of the vastness and extent of the lumber business. This boom is situated in the river just above the city, and is said to be the largest in the United States. It was built by a company in 1850, and previous to its construction the logs coming down from the woods above had to be secured by the aid of small boats, from which the men engaged fastened the logs together in the form of rafts. This method was attended with great hardship as well as danger, and before the building of the great boom smaller temporary booms had been constructed; but the increase of the lumber business was so great that a company was organized to build one large enough, it was thought, to meet all demands. After four years' experience it became manifest that its capacity would have to be enlarged, and, accordingly, extensions were made, and have since been continued until it is now a work of vast magnitude and strength, and extends several miles up the river. It has cost upward of a million of dollars, and will hold over three hundred millions of feet of lumber. In the Spring time it is packed full of logs, wedged together so solidly that one can safely cross the river on them. The following table shows the number of logs rafted out each year since 1862, and the foot-board measure:

Years.	No. of Logs.	Ft., Board Measure.
1862	160,933	37,853,621
1863	405,175	76,475,826
1864	511,349	96,595,081
1865	379,392	72,421,468
1866	611,373	118,831,491
1867	683,888	183,196,511
1868	853,603	165,338,389
1869	1,080,511	223,060,305
1870	1,096,777	225,130,973
1871	852,129	166,661,181
1872	1,481,103	287,188,052

1873—Not yet ascertained, but said to be largely in excess of last year.

The number of men and boys employed on the boom during the working season averages about 150, and their wages range from fifty cents to $4 50 per day. In addition to the amounts paid for wages there is a large expenditure needed in other ways. For instance, in 1864 the sum of $16,256 38 was paid for rope alone. In 1868 it reached $35,617 25, in 1872, $35,000, but in addition to this $7,000 was paid for the wooden pegs used with the rope in rafting the logs, making a total of $42,000 for these two items alone. At the present time the number of logs at the boom, and yet to be rafted, is very small, and these will be all taken out of the river and put in stock ponds and yards during the coming week.

UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCES OF A FOREIGNER.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* gives a curious account of a native of Finland, who accidentally became separated from his family while passing through that city nearly a year ago, and from his ignorance of our language had ever since remained there, unable to make his condition and wishes known. The *Gazette* says: "Through a notice published in the newspapers, a man was found who could understand some part of his story. It was ascertained that he was a Finlander, and that he landed in Trenton in January last. He says his name is Horoth Augustus Tuste. He shipped from Finland with a wife and three children, and was on his way to Duluth, Minnesota. But by some mishap he got out at Trenton. The cars passed on and left him, and he has never been able to tell anybody where he was going, or communicate information that could relieve him. He was picked up as a vagrant, and afterward discharged. During the Summer he has been sleeping out in the open air. But the cold weather coming on, his condition excited the sympathy of Robert Wilson and others, who set to work to find some one who could converse with him. This they succeeded in doing, and yesterday, to the great joy of the stranger, he was started again on his way to Duluth."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800	West. Union	57¼	200	North-west ...c.	38¾
100	do.	58⅛	600	do.	38¾
100	do. ...s3.	57	400	do.	39¼
700	do.	57	100	do. ...c.	39
500	do.	57½	100	Rock Island	87
1200	do.	57¾	100	do.	87¼
2100	do.	57¾	100	do. ...s3.	87¼
200	do. ...c.	57⅝	100	St. Paul ...b3.	29
1500	do.	58⅛	200	do.	29
100	do. ...c.	57⅝	100	do. ...c.	28¾
100	Pacific Mail	27⅞	200	do.	28⅞
100	do.	28	200	do.	28⅞
300	N. Y. Cen. & H.	86⅛	400	do. ...b3.	28⅝
300	do.	86⅜	300	Toledo & Wab. ...c.	40
600	do.	86⅝	300	do.	40⅛
100	do. ...b3.	86⅞	100	do. ...s3.	40
500	do.	86⅞	400	do.	40
200	do. ...c.	86⅝	200	do.	40
500	do. ...s3.	86⅜	1200	do.	39⅞
600	do. ...c.	86⅛	100	C., C. & I. C.	19¼
100	do. ...b3.	86⅜	100	do.	19⅛
400	do. ...s3.	86⅝	200	Han. & St. Jo.	21⅞
200	do.	86½	100	do.	21⅞
100	Erie Railway	40¾	100	do.	21⅝
800	Lake Shore	66⅜	2800	Ohio & Miss.	23¾
2500	do.	66½	500	do.	23½
200	do. ...c.	66⅜	300	do.	23⅝
300	do.	66¼	1100	do. ...s3.	23½
600	do.	66⅜	500	do.	23¼
500	do. ...c.	66⅝	100	do. ...s30.	23¼
800	Union Pacific	19⅞	100	do.	23¼
1200	do.	20	700	do.	23⅛
400	do.	20¼	100	do. ...b3.	23⅜
300	do.	20¼	1400	do.	23⅜
600	do.	20⅜	800	do.	23⅛
100	do. ...s3.	20	300	do. ...c.	23
200	do. ...b3.	20¼	900	do.	23
100	B., H. & Erie	1½	100	do. ...c.	23¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113½	$1,000	U. S. 5s, '81 ...c.	109½
2,500	do. ...b. c. c.	113⅝	500	do. ...small	110
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur. ...c.	116	13,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. ...b. c.	107¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 ...b. c.	118¾	1,000	U.S.5-20C., '62	108¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s	86½
5,000	do. ...b. c.	86½
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. iss.	84
1,000	Tenn. 6s, o. b. c.	71
10,000	Tenn. 6s, n. b. c.	71
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	90¼
7,000	L. Dock Bs.	91
1,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	90
4,000	do.	89¾
10,000	Un. Pac. 1st	78
11,000	Un. Pac. 7s, Ld. Grant	70½
9,000	do.	70
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st	94
2,000	do. ...b. c.	94½
4,000	C. & N. W. C. G. Bs.	81¼
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	81¼
13,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	101½
2,000	do.	101
5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	100¾
1,500	Mor. & E. 2d	96
1,000	Gt. West. 1st, '88	91
23,000	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	89
1,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	91
3,000	St. L. & Iron M. 2d	78
1,000	do.	72⅛
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st	101½
3,000	do. ...b. c.	101½
1,000	Cleve. & P. 4th	86½
6,000	W. Un. T. 7s	87½
1,000	do.	88½
2,000	Mich. So. 2d	91
5	Bk of Commerce	111¼
20	Park Bank	120
40	Cen. Nat. Bank	55
100	Fourth Nat. Bank	90½
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	90
11	Met. Bank ...b. c.	115
50	Mar. Pref. at 20 cents	
100	Mariposa Land & Mining ...b. c.	5
20	Con. Coal ...b. c.	43½
100	P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	27⅜
6	American Exp.	57½
8	do.	57
40	U. S. Exp. ...b. c.	58
500	Erie R. ...b. c.	41½
200	do.	41¼
100	do.	42¼
100	do.	42½
1000	do.	42⅝
100	Erie Pf. b. c. s30.	65
100	L. S. & M. S. ...b. c.	68¾
600	do.	66⅞
100	do.	66½
200	do.	66⅝
300	do.	66¾
600	do.	66¼
500	do.	66⅝
300	do.	67
400	do.	67⅛
400	N. Y. Cen. & Hud. b. c.	86¾
200	do.	86⅞
400	do.	86¾
300	do. ...s30.	86⅝
200	do.	86¾
200	do. ...c.	86½
100	do. ...c.	86⅝
100	do. ...c.	86⅜
100	do.	86⅝
200	do.	86⅞
1200	do.	86⅝
100	do.	86⅛
100	do.	86⅜
500	do.	86⅝
200	do.	86½
100	do. ...c.	86⅛
100	do.	86¾
200	do.	86½
100	do. ...c.	86¼
400	do.	86⅛
100	do.	86⅜
200	do.	86⅝
200	do.	86⅝
100	do.	86½
300	do.	86⅞
200	Del. & W. ...b. c.	89¾
100	do.	39⅞
200	do.	39⅞
100	do.	39¾
100	do. ...b30.	40¼
		39⅞

400	West. Un. T. b. c.	57½
200	do. ...s3.	57½
400	do.	57⅜
1200	do.	57¾
2800	do.	57⅝
600	do.	57⅝
100	do. ...c.	57⅝
400	do. ...c.	57⅞
100	do.	58
500	do.	58
500	do.	58⅛
100	do.	58⅛
900	do.	58¼
200	do. ...c.	58¼
200	do.	58⅛
3100	do.	58
600	do.	58⅛
200	do. ...s3.	57⅞
400	do.	57¾
1000	do.	57⅞
300	do.	57¾
100	do.	57⅜
200	do.	57⅝
500	do.	57⅝
100	do. ...c.	57⅝
1400	do.	57⅜
300	do.	57⅝
500	do.	57½
400	do.	57⅝
200	do.	57½
100	do.	57½
100	do.	57⅝
100	do.	57⅞
400	do.	57⅝
200	do.	57¾
800	do. ...c.	57⅞
100	do.	58
1000	do.	58
1000	do.	58⅛
300	Union Pac. ...b. c.	20⅛
300	do.	20¼
100	do.	20¼
300	do.	20⅜
200	do.	20¼
200	do.	20⅜
700	do.	20
100	do.	20⅛
800	do.	20¼
400	do.	20⅜
100	do. ...b3.	20⅜
50	Harlem ...b. c.	109½
100	Panama	85
50	Cleve. & P. Guar.	78
100	C. & N. W.	39¼
600	do.	39¼
100	do.	39⅛
200	do.	39⅛
300	do.	39
100	do. ...c.	39
100	do.	38⅞
15	C. & N. W. Pref.	62
100	do.	61½
300	do.	61
25	N. J. Central	91½
100	do.	92
100	do.	91½
30	Del., L. & West.	90½
100	do.	89¾
100	C. & N. W. ...b. c.	87¾
100	do.	87⅝
100	do.	87⅜
100	do.	87⅜
100	do.	87¼
100	do.	87⅛
100	do.	87¼
200	do.	87⅜
100	do.	87¼
100	M. & St. P. b. c. s3.	28¾
300	do.	28⅝
400	do.	28⅞
700	do.	28⅝
200	do.	28⅞
400	do. ...b3.	29
200	do.	29
100	do.	29
100	do.	28¾
100	do.	28½
100	do.	28⅞
50	Mil. & St. P. Pref. b. c.	53
20	Bur. & S. C.	50
60	Alb. & Susq. ...b. c.	85
40	Han. & Ste.	97
200	Ohio & Miss. ...b. c.	23¼
200	do.	23⅛
100	do.	23⅜
100	do. ...s3.	23⅜
100	do.	23½
500	do.	23⅜
600	do.	23⅛
400	do.	23¼
200	do.	23⅜
100	do.	23⅜
100	do.	23¼
100	do.	23⅛
100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	19½
500	do.	19⅜
100	H. & St. J. ...b. c.	21¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$1,000	U.S. 6s, C., '81, 2¼	114	500	U. S. 5s, C. '81	110
5,000	U.S.5-20C., '62, 2¼	108½	500	U.S.5-20C., '65, small	110
1,500	do. ...2¼	108½	500	U.S.5-20C., '67	113⅝
2,000	U.S.5-20C., '64	109½	2,000	do. ...c.	113⅝
5,000	U.S.5-20C., '65, new	112¾	1,000	do. ...2¼	113⅝
500	do.	112⅝	1,000	do. ...b. c.	113⅞
5,000	do. ...b. c.	112¾	1,000	U.S.5-20C., '68	113⅞
5,000	do.	112⅝	1,000	do. ...small	113⅛
3,000	do. ...2¼	112⅞	3,000	do.	113⅝
1,000	do. ...b. c.	112⅝	1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. ...b. c.	107½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

300	Western Union ...c.	58⅞	10	N. W. Pref.	62
400	do.	58¾	35	do.	61¾
2400	do.	58⅝	200	do. ...b3.	62¼
1100	do.	58⅝	300	do.	62¼
400	do.	58¼	500	Union Pac.	20⅝
300	do.	58⅜	300	do.	20⅜
1300	do.	59	100	do.	20¾
200	do. ...c.	59	2200	do.	20⅝
500	do.	59⅛	300	do. ...b3.	21
600	do.	59¼	300	do.	21
100	do.	59⅛	100	do. ...b3.	21⅛
200	do.	59	100	do.	21¼
400	do.	59⅛	100	do.	21⅛
500	do.	58⅞	100	do.	21
400	Pacific Mail	28	50	do.	21
100	Rock Island	87⅞	200	do.	20⅞
500	do.	88	100	do.	20⅞
100	do.	88	100	do. ...b3.	21
800	do.	88½	200	do.	20⅞
200	N. Y. C. & H. R.	86⅞	100	do.	20⅞
200	do.	87	100	St. Paul Pref.	54
300	do.	87⅛	300	St. Paul	29
100	do. ...b3.	87¼	100	do.	29
300	do.	87¼	300	do.	29⅜
100	do.	87⅜	200	do.	29⅝
400	do.	87½	100	do.	29¾
800	do.	87⅜	200	do.	29⅞
300	do.	87⅝	100	do.	30
400	do.	87⅞	200	do.	29¾
42	do.	87	200	do.	29⅞
200	North-western	39½	200	do.	29¾
200	do.	39⅞	400	do.	29¾
100	do. ...b3.	39⅝	300	do.	29⅞
100	do. ...c.	39⅝	300	do.	28⅞
700	Lake Shore	67	100	do.	30
100	do. ...c.	67	100	do.	29⅞
300	do.	67⅛	100	do.	29⅞
100	do.	67⅛	200	Han. & St. Jo.	21⅝
300	do.	67⅛	100	do. ...b3.	21⅞
100	do. ...c.	67⅛	400	do.	21⅞
1200	do.	67¼	200	do.	21⅞
200	do.	67⅜			22
200	do.	67⅛	200	Toledo & Wab.	39¾
1100	do.	67⅜	600	do.	40
200	do.	67¼	200	do.	40⅛
300	do.	67⅜	100	do.	40⅛
600	do.	68	100	do.	40⅜
400	do.	68⅛	100	do.	40¼
200	do.	68	300	Ohio & Miss. ...s3.	23⅜
200	do.	67⅞	200	do.	23⅜
200	do.	67⅞	300	do.	23⅞
500	do.	67⅞	500	do.	23⅞
1400	do.	68	500	do.	24
10	do.	67⅞	400	do.	24⅛
200	do.	67⅞	300	do.	24⅛
100	U. S. Express	57	100	C., C. & Ind. C.	19⅝
200	Erie Railway ...s30.	49	100	At. & Pac. Pf.	10⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, N.	71	300	Western Union	58⅜
17,000	U. P. R. 1st	79	1000	do.	58⅞
10,000	do. ...b. c.	79½	600	do.	58¾
1,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	70	1100	do.	58¾
1,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	55	200	do.	58⅝
5,000	C. P. & Ash. G.	92	200	do.	58½
1,000	L. S. div. bs.	87	500	do.	58⅝
800	do.	87½	3100	do. ...s3.	57⅞
1,000	Gt. W'n 2d	75½	1300	do.	59
2,000	T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.	81	800	do. ...c.	59⅛
10,000	D. & Hud. reg. bs. '91	100	100	do.	59⅛
5,000	do.	100	500	do.	59¼
2,000	F., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	102	300	do.	59⅜
5,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d	91	25	do.	59⅛
5,000	C. Pac. G. bs.	90	300	do.	59
6	Bk. of Commerce	111	300	do. ...b3.	59⅛
100	Consol. Coal	43½	200	do.	59⅜
100	Pacific Mail ...b. c.	27¾	900	do.	59⅜
100	Adams Ex. ...b. c.	81	500	do.	59⅜
30	do.	81½	800	do.	59⅝
200	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	87½	700	do.	59¾
100	do.	87⅝	5100	do.	59⅞
600	do.	87⅝	400	do.	59⅞
100	do. ...s3.	87½	800	do.	59⅝
100	do.	87⅝	1400	do.	59⅜
100	do.	87⅝	4800	do.	57⅞
500	do.	87⅞	100	Mich. Cen. ...b. c.	79
400	do.	88	100	do. ...b3.	79
100	Union Pac. ...b. c.	20¼	100	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	67⅞
200	do.	20⅜	600	do.	68
1000	do.	20⅝	300	do.	68
200	Mil. & St. P. b. c.	29¾	700	do.	67⅞
100	do.	29⅞	250	do.	67⅞
800	do.	30	100	do.	68
100	do.	30⅛	2400	do.	68⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	53	100	do.	68⅛
300	Tol. & Wab.	40¼	100	Chic. & N. W.	39⅞
100	do. ...b. c. b3.	40⅛	100	do. ...b. c.	40
100	do.	40⅜	200	do. ...b3.	40
100	Del., L. W.	89⅛	100	do.	40⅜
100	do.	89⅜	200	do. ...b3.	40⅝
100	Ohio & M. b. c. b3.	24	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	62
100	do. ...b3.	24⅛	20	N. Jer. Cen. R.	92
100	do.	24¼	60	do. ...b. c.	92
100	Chic. & R. I.	88½	11	Ohio & M. Pf. ...b3.	61
100	do.	88⅝			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

500	West. Un. Tel. ...c.	60⅛	100	North-west Pf.	62⅜
400	do.	60	100	do. ...s3.	62
200	do.	59⅞	100	do.	62
1800	do.	60	50	Panama	85⅛
400	do.	59⅞	10	do.	85
$100	West. Un. Tel.	59⅞	300	Union Pacific b3.	21
700	do.	59⅞	100	do.	20⅞
200	do.	58⅞	1100	do.	21
100	do.	59⅞	1200	do.	20⅞
1200	do.	60	2300	do.	20¾
900	do.	60⅛	1100	do.	20⅞
1400	do.	60¼	100	do.	20⅞
100	do.	60¼	100	do.	20⅞
400	do.	60⅜	200	St. Paul	30¼
1000	do.	60¼	200	do.	30⅛
200	do.	60⅜	400	do.	30
200	do.	60⅛	100	do.	30⅛
400	do.	60⅛	200	do. ...b3.	30
400	Consol. Coal	44	500	do. ...s3.	30
500	N. Y. C. & Hud.	88	500	do.	30
200	do. ...b3.	88	400	do.	30⅛
300	do.	87¾	200	St. Paul Pref.	53
200	do.	87⅞	100	do.	53⅛
100	do.	87⅞	100	do.	53¼
100	do.	87⅞	100	do.	53⅛
900	do. ...b3.	88	100	do.	53⅛
400	do.	88	100	Toledo & Wab.	40⅛
100	Pacific Mail	28	500	do. ...b10.	40⅛
100	do.	27¾	100	do.	40¼
100	do.	28	100	do. ...b10.	40⅜
200	do.	27⅞	500	do.	40⅜
100	Erie Railway	42¼	600	do.	40⅜
100	do.	42¾	100	do.	40¼
600	Erie Pref.	65¾	100	do. ...b3.	40⅛
100	do.	66	400	do.	40⅛
30	Harlem	110	100	Bos., H. & Erie	1¾
100	do.	109¾	100	do.	1½
100	Rock Island	88¼	200	C., C. & I. C. ...b2.	19¾
500	Lake Shore	68	100	do.	19¾
300	do.	67¾	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	123½
100	do.	68	100	Mor. & Essex ...s3.	88⅝
400	do.	67⅞	500	Ohio & Miss.	24
400	do.	67⅞	200	do. ...b3.	24⅜
600	do.	67⅝	100	do.	24⅜
800	do.	67¾	2300	do. ...b2.	24⅜
200	do.	67¾	200	do.	24⅜
500	do.	68	100	do.	24½
200	do.	68	500	do. ...b3.	24½
1100	do.	68¼	300	do.	24½
100	North-west	40⅛	30	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	61
200	do. ...b3.	40¼	100	Han. & St. Jo.	22
200	do.	40¼			

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

The sales of Gold were weaker than yesterday, relapsing to 109⅜ @ 109¼ per cent. Advices of further shipments of Gold from England weakened the market, and there seems to be less concern as to the effect upon Gold of the strong measures which the Government at Washington are taking on the Cuban question. The Foreign Exchanges were partially dearer than yesterday on Bankers' Bills on London, but there is so much Exchange making here and at the South against the Exports of Cotton and other Domestic Produce, that rates are maintained with some difficulty. The 60 days' rate is 97¼ per cent, (or by the old reckoning, 106¾ per cent.,) and the sight rate, 98⅛ @ 98¼ per cent.

Money is quoted in Wall Street easy at 7 per cent. to the Stock Brokers, who are not slow to bull the Share speculation on the facilities offered on these terms at Bank and by private lenders. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that the efforts at Bank reform will be defeated at the Clearing House to-morrow. The probability is that the Clearing House will soon cease to be a controlling power in the Banking movement of this City. The establishment will simply be used to facilitate the daily exchanges or clearances between the Banks, without power to control their individual policy or practices, and with no authority to call for their daily or weekly statements of account or averages. There is no law for Weekly Averages, and the practice of rendering them since the National Banking System, which requires only five reports a year, was established, has been wholly voluntary, and unproductive of practical usefulness. They would be of no significance whatever, while the Relief Certificates are used for clearings, and if the result of to-morrow's discussion on reform should be to table the whole subject, at the Clearing-house, the doing away with the Weekly Averages will probably follow. The Associated Banks of New-York, as an organized financial power, will cease to control their own movements, as well as the Money Market, and be of no force in shaping the legislation of Congress.

It is reported informally to-day that the Banks hold $30,475,009 in Greenbacks—how distributed is not known—nor is the information treated as at all important on the Stock Exchange, where speculative values go up so strongly on the main fact that the Greenbacks are here, and can be borrowed by the Brokers at 7 ₩ cent. The market, in the forenoon, hesitated for a short time, but before 12 o'clock showed signs of strengthening in prices, and at, and after, the Second Board of the Exchange, the Railroads and Telegraphs were generally buoyant, and finally left off, at 3 o'clock, as noted below, compared with Tuesday night. The Public Funds of the United States were steady in prices, as a rule, and on some descriptions stronger, on a fair business at both the morning and afternoon Boards.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 19.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	109	109¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	110	110
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114	113⅞
American Gold	109¾	109¼
Bills on London, 60 days	106½	106¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	88⅛	88
Chicago and Rock Island	87⅜	88¾
Pacific Mail	27⅞	27¾
St. Paul Common	28⅞	30¼
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾	24¼
Western Union	57¼	60¼
Erie	40⅛	40⅛
Union Pacific	20	20⅝
Lake Shore	66⅛	68⅛
Toledo and Wabash	40⅛	40⅛
Harlem	108¾	109½
North-west	39⅜	40⅛

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	113½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112½
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	114	5-20 reg., '67	113½
5-20 reg., '62	108	5-20 coup., '67	113⅞
5-20 coup., '62	108½	5-20 reg., '68	113⅜
5-20 reg., '64	109	5-20 coup., '68	113⅜
5-20 coup., '64	109½	10-40 reg.	107
5-20 reg., '65	109	10-40 coup.	107¾
5-20 coup., '65	110	5s, coup., '81	109
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	111½	6s, currency	116

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	
City 6s, new		101
Camden and Amboy	114½	
Pennsylvania Central	89	89¼
Reading	104	104½
Lehigh Valley	56	56½
Catawissa Preferred	39¾	40
Philadelphia and Erie	18	18½
Lehigh Navigation	27⅞	27⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	86	86½

A reckless report was started a day or two ago that the London, Asiatic and American Bank, which has an agency of high respectability in this City, was in trouble. The purpose of the rumor was, of course, to affect the recent negotiation and the Exchange drawn against it, of this Bank for account of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There is not the slightest foundation, we believe, for this scandalous use of the Credit of the Bank. Much of the Exchange drawn against the recent sale by the Bank of $10,000,000 of the General Mortgage of the Pennsylvania Road, was at sight long since paid, and by Cable transfers, which were, of course, paid in advance, and not a dollar of the sixty days' Exchange made against the installments on this important loan has been refused acceptance or payment, and not one dollar is in danger of being in default.

The Cable this forenoon advised to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. the death of Mr. Thos. Baring, long the head of the eminent house of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. His age was about seventy-three years. He leaves no children. The bulk of his great fortune goes to a nephew, a member of the house, Mr. Edward Baring, the brother of the present Lord Northbrook. Mr. Hodgson, formerly of Messrs. Finley, Hodgson & Co., amalgamated with Messrs. Baring in 1869, now becomes the active business head of the house.

The following in regard to the Island of Cuba is from a banking correspondent whose information may be relied on:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following facts regarding Cuba may at present be of interest to your readers. The island is the most fertile and the largest of the West India Islands. Columbus said it was the most beautiful land eyes ever beheld. Its length is about 750 miles, and its breadth about forty miles. The Island of Great Britain is about 660 miles long, with an average breadth of about 200 miles, which will give an idea of the comparative size of Cuba. Cuba contains some 30,000 square miles of territory, and is remarkable for its general salubrity of climate, and great productiveness of soil. No land has ever suffered more from gross misgovernment. It has been the prey alike of the old buccaneers and the modern filibusters, not to speak of its own internal revolutions and fruitless uprisings; in fact during the present century it has never known permanent tranquillity. The misgovernment of the Spanish authorities has been outrageous, whether the island has been under Constitutionalists or Absolutists. In spite of this, its natural resources have been such that at present its annual aggregate sugar and coffee crops are about $75,000,000, and its exports and imports together $180,000,000. The total population is about 1,500,000, so it can be imagined how greatly that would increase, and its productions accordingly, under a Government so beneficent as ours. We hope the Virginius slaughter will bring things to a crisis, and that better days are in store for the Queen of the Antilles.

An investigation by our National Bank Examiner, Mr. Meigs, made to-day of the affairs of the Mercantile Bank, reported in some trouble with the late President yesterday, places the debt of the Domestic Sewing-machine Company and of Mr. Blake to the Bank at $454,609. The possible loss cannot exceed the undivided surplus of the Bank, $387,000. Mr. Meigs anticipates little or no ultimate loss on this claim—Mr. Blake's private estate being large outside of the Machine Company. The other resources of the Bank amount to $4,076,000, and the liabilities (other than on Capital and Surplus) $3,293,000, including the Circulation of $185,000 more than secured at Washington.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL
Chesapeake and Ohio 6 per cent. first bonds.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10 first bonds.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota first bonds.
St. Joseph and Denver City first bonds.
Canada Southern first bonds.
New-York and Oswego, New-Jersey and Montclair Midland bonds.
Dayton and Michigan first bonds.
Cincinnati and Indiana first bonds.
Iowa Central first bonds.
South-side Railroad, of Long Island, first bonds.
Mississippi Central first and second bonds.
Jefferson Railroad guaranteed first bonds.
New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga first bonds.
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark first bonds.
Illinois City and County registered bonds, and miscellaneous bonds and stocks generally.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

No. 9 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1873.
☞ WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP, under the firm name of
CAPRON & MERRIAM,
For the transacting of a Banking and Commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c.
R. J. CAPRON, late R. J. Capron & Co.
W. W. MERRIAM, late Merriam & Bell.

☞ SECURITIES PURCHASED FOR CASH OR 60 DAYS. Sales (by order court) at auction, by R. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and lower at $1 08@$1 00 for No. 1 Spring; $1 02 for No. 2 do., cash; $1 01⅞, December; $1 03¾, January; No. 3 do., 96c.; Rejected, 90c.@91c. Corn in fair demand and lower at 38¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 39⅛c., December; 41⅜c., January; High Mixed, 40½c.@41c.; Rejected, 37c.@37½c. Oats advanced, and in fair demand at 31⅜c. for No. 2, cash; 31⅝c., December; 32c., January. Rye steady at 64c.@65c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at $1 30, for No. 2 Fall; 90c. for No. 3 Spring. Whisky active and higher at 88c.@88½c. Provisions fairly active, though easier under extraordinary receipts. Hogs firm. Pork sold at $11 87½ cash; $12 10 January; $12 50 February. Lard sold at $7 05 cash; $7 50 February. Bulk Meats active; ⅛c. lower; Short Rib Middles, 6c.; Short Clear Middles, 6c.@6⅛c., December, all packed. Green Meats—Shoulders, 3⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 6⅛c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo held at 7c.; 6⅛c. bid. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 20,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Flour steady; sales of 1,800 bbls. at $7 21 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $9 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales last night of 6,900 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40@$1 42; new held at $1 45. Corn dull; sales of 4,000 bushels high-mixed Toledo at 59c. Barley dull; sales of 10,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 53. Corn-meal—$1 20 for bolted, $1 15 for unbolted ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $21@$22 ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Rye, 8⅛c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—15,900 bushels Wheat, 33,600 bushels Barley, 179,000 feet Lumber. Shipments—2,100 bbls. Flour, 7,900 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Barley. The amount of Grain in the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday, noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 2,266,000 bushels Wheat, 1,376,000 bushels Corn, 530,600 bushels Oats, 465,000 bushels Barley, 91,600 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Peas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—Flour in fair demand; sales of Superfine at $4 75; Treble Extra at $6 50@$8; Family, $8@$9 50. Corn, supply light; sales of Yellow at 70c.; White, 72c. Bran quiet at 90c.@90½c. Hay—Choice scarce at $27. Pork dull and lower at $14 87½. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders scarce at 6½c. Bacon dull; held at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅛c. for Clear Sides. Hams dull; Sugar-cured, 6½c. for Ordinary; 8¼c.@9¼c. for Choice. Lard dull and lower; Tierce, 8c.@8⅛c.; Keg, 8c.@9c. Sugar active; advancing tendency; supply light; Common, 6½c.; Fair to Good, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Prime, 8¼c.; Seconds, 6½c. Molasses active and firmer and scarce; Common, 25c.@37½c.; Fair, 40c.; Prime to Choice, 44c.@49c. Whisky quiet at 90c. for Louisiana; $1 02 for Cincinnati. Coffee quiet at 21⅜c.@23½c. for Fair to Prime. Corn-meal firm; held at $3 25. Gold, 108⅜@109⅛. Currency, 1½@2 ₩ cent. premium. Exchange—New-York Sight, 1½ ₩ cent. premium for checks; 4 ₩ cent. discount for currency; Sterling, 117½@117¾ for checks.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Flour dull and unsettled; sales of Superfine Winter at $3 50@$4; Extra do., $4@$4 50; Double Extra do., $5@$5 50. Wheat—Spring better; business small; sales of No. 2 at $1; Winter dull at $1 26@$1 27 for No. 3 Red. Corn firm and in fair demand at 42c.@42½c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side, on track; 39¾c. December. Oats firm and in fair demand at 36½c.@37½c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley firmer at $1 35 for No. 2 Spring in elevator; $1 58@$1 60 for Fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin. Rye higher at 70c. Whisky lower; small lots, 86c.@86½c.; round lots not worth over 85c. Pork quiet at $12 25@$12 50. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon quiet; only an order trade for all Hog product for futures; best packers decline to sell at prices offered. Lard quiet at 6¾c.@7c. Live Hogs firm at $3 70@$4 10; bulk of sales at $3 80@$3 95. Cattle dull; Nothing doing except in low grades. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, and 7,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—24,070 bbls. Flour, 240,218 bushels Wheat, 179,901 bushels Corn, 29,401 bushels Oats, 15,090 bushels Barley, 8,000 bushels Rye, 350 bushels Peas. Canal Shipments—38,833 bushels Wheat, 42,300 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—88,281 bushels Wheat, 7,200 bushels Corn, 29,400 bushels Oats, 4,400 bushels Barley. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat—Nothing doing; quoted: Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 34; do. No. 2 Spring, $1 28; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 28; Red Winter, $1 45@$1 50; White Michigan, $1 63@$1 70. Corn easier; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 51½c., 7,500 bushels do. at 51c. Oats quiet; sales small lots No. 2 Western at 43c.; 700 bushels White Michigan, on track, at 44½c. Barley steady; sales of Canada at $1 46; two-rowed State at $1 17@$1 25. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—Flour firm at $6 60@$7. Wheat in fair demand and advanced at $1 30@$1 33. Corn in fair demand and higher; shelled, 50c.; in the ear, 52c.; new, 43c.@44c. Rye firm at 75c.@78c. Oats steady at 33c.@42c. Barley in fair demand and firm. Butter firm and in fair demand. Provisions firmer. Pork—Sales at $12 50; $12 bid for November. Lard—Steam held firmly at 7⅛c.; Kettle, 7¼c.; Jobbing sales at 7½c. Bulk Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 4⅛c.@4⅝c.; held at 5c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 5⅛c.@5¾c.; sales of Clear Sides at 5⅞c.@6c. Bacon firm; Jobbing sales—Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6½c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@6⅞c. Live Hogs strong; sales at $3 95@$4 05; receipts, 19,000; shipments, 1,000. Green Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅛c.; Clear Sides, 5⅜c. Hams, 7c.@7½c. Whisky steady at 86c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street Superfine, $4 25@$5; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $4 95@$5; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$10 50; Western Superfine, $4 25@$5; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$8 50. Wheat quiet but firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1 45@$1 50; Western Amber, $1 50@$1 55. Corn dull; White Southern, 73c.; Yellow do., 65c.; new Southern, 53c.@62c.; mixed Western firm at 65½c. Oats dull; Southern, 48c.@53c. Rye steady. Hay unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Western Butter steady and unchanged. Coffee steady; fair to prime Rio cargoes at 20c.@22½c. Whisky quiet but firm at 94c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; little offering; nominal. Corn in fair demand at 58c.@62c. Oats steady at 45c.@47c. Rye steady at 70c.@74c. Barley, $1 50@$1 55. Live Hogs firm and active at $4@$4 15 gross weight; some lots held for an advance; receipts, 4,000. Pork, $13. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7c., packed. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c., loose. Lard—Tierce, 7½c.@8c.; Keg, 9c.; good inquiry. Green Meats firmer; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅛c.@5⅜c.; Clear Sides, 5⅝c.@5⅞c. Hams, 7c.@7½c. Whisky steady at 86c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 is held at $35. Clover-seed in fair demand at $7@$7 50. Timothy sells at $4 75. Flax-seed commands $1 80@$1 85. Flour in improved demand; Superfine, $4@$4 50; Extras, $5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $7@$7 50; high grades, $9@$10 50. Wheat—Steady demand for prime; other grades dull; Red, $1 55; Amber State, $1 62@$1 64. Rye steady at 76c.@78c. Corn active; Yellow, 65c.@66c.; New do., 58c.@63c.; Mixed Western, 64c.@66c. Oats in moderate demand; White, 49c.@51c.; Mixed, 46c.@48c. Provisions more active and advancing. Petroleum steady; Crude, 10⅛c.; Refined, 14c. Whisky steady; Western, in iron, 91c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 55; Amber Michigan, cash and December, $1 41½; January, $1 45½; No. 3 Red, cash, $1 34½; January, $1 41½. Corn steady at 48½c. for High Mixed, cash, 49c. December, 50c. January; Low Mixed, cash, 48c. Oats in fair demand and firm, at 38c. for No. 1, 40c. for No. 2. Freights—Nothing doing. Clover-seeds sold at $4 60. Live Hogs sold at $4 70. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 12½; No. 2, cash, $1 05½; December, $1 04⅞; January, $1 06¾. Oats steady at 34c. for No. 2. Corn excited; prices higher; No. 2 Mixed, 48c. Rye in fair demand and firm at 74c. for No. 1. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Spring $1 45. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 9c.; to Oswego, 14c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Wheat held at the advance reported yesterday; no sales reported to-day. Rye dull at 80c.@85c. Corn attracts a good share of attention; sales of 1 car-load No. 1 High Mixed at 69c. Barley—The market rules strong, holders asking $1 20 for No. 2 two-rowed State; $1 25 for No. 2 do. do.; $1 48@$1 50 for No. 2 six-rowed do.; $1 55 for No. 2 Canada, and $1 60@$1 65 for Up-lake and Quinte. Malt—There is but little doing. Oats unsettled.

DETROIT, Nov. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; advanced 1c.; sales of Extra at $1 54; No. 1 White, $1 49½@$1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 36. Corn steady at 50c.@51c. Oats in good demand at 38½c. Freights dull; to Oswego, 9c. Receipts—14,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 19.—Flour dull; nominal. Corn firm and scarce at 60c.@68c. Oats quiet and weak at 50c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c. Bulk Meats—Demand light, holders firm; Shoulders, 5⅛c.@5¼c.; Sides, 6¼c.@6¾c. Lard in fair demand and advanced to 8¼c.@9¼c. Pork in good demand; retailing at $14 50.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19.—Grain market quiet; better. Wheat—No. 1 Red Winter, $1 50; No. 2 Red, $1 35. Corn, 50c. Oats—No. 1, 44c. Petroleum quiet and steady; unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 19.—Spirits of Turpentine—No sales. Rosin quiet at $2 30 for Strained. Crude Turpentine—No sales. Tar steady at $2 25.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.—ALBANY, Nov. 19.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Nov. 20: Nos. 93, 89, 80, 70, 281, 288, 92, 77.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Nos. 32, Hawkins vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 33, Moyers vs. Beach; 49, The People, &c., Jackson et al. vs. Green; 54, Brown vs. Auclair; 66, Foley vs. Green; 80, Keech vs. Keech; 85, Marino vs. Lowenstein et al.; 88, Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Salom et al.; 93, Ostrom vs. Helm et al.; 100, Hecht vs. McCahill; 122, Meyers vs. Jones et al.; 126, Hares et al. vs. Coles et al.; 132, Isham vs. Davison; 144, Simpkins et al. vs. Low; 145, Schiller et al. vs. Ferris, Jr.; 154, Dambmann vs. Schulting; 160, Martine vs. Lowenstein; 161, King vs. Livermore et al.; 169, Christel vs. Claude; 171, Livingston vs. White.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—3144, Morgan vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 2384, Brown vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 1978, Woodward S. P. Manufacturing Company vs. Chase; 1400, Smith vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 680, Alexander vs. Hegeman; 274, Willett, Administratrix, vs. Kipp et al.; 442, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1030, Wellenberger et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1060, Winchester et al. vs. Bentley et al.; 1372, Babcock, Sur., vs. Smith; 498, Moody et al. vs. Fell; 923, Bitter vs. Boody; 1384, Foster vs. National Ice Company, New-York; 1400, Graham vs. Paraf; 1404, Bliven et al. vs. Molloy; 1405, Batt vs. Gross et al.; 1408, National Bank of the Commonwealth, City of New-York vs. Wild; 1412, Drummond vs. Eldridge; 1414, Thompson et al. vs. Patterson; 1418, Abl vs. McGovern.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Held by Curtis, J.—1309, Fassit vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 661, Meyer vs. Waugh; 848½, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 379, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 60, Eaton vs. Luyster; 589, Bartels vs. Rothschild; 505, Romertse vs. The East River National Bank; 703, Segel vs. Duhme; 61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 535½, Storer vs. Porter; 105, McLaughlin vs. Work et al.; 1281, Baltzer et al. vs. Nicoldy; 630, Lasak vs. Bloss; 759, Henderson et al. vs. Boyd et al.; 363, Sutro et al. vs. Prosh; 428, Knapp et al. vs. Altmeyer et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—772, Hart vs. Russell, Jr.; 390½, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 820, Coffey vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 278, Bonds vs. Clarke et al.; 804, Gardener vs. Cockerill et al.; 1321, Maghin et al. vs. Dinsmore; 732, Phibbs, Administratrix, vs. Baker; 658, Kincaid vs. Dumelle; 786, Richard vs. Dodrossian; 514, Ouliff et al. vs. Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; 740, Werner vs. Nergler; 568, Wood vs. Wood; 748, Blackledge et al. vs. Comstock et al.; 754, Brady vs. Callaghan; 750, Grape, by Guardian, vs. Rodman; 716, Howland vs. Murphy; 822, Pfeiffer vs. Martine; 464, Patterson vs. Stettinger; 810, Jessup et al. vs. Stoner.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland; 2245, Buckingham vs. Miller; 2424, Goldstein vs. Marks; 806, Kronberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2384, Haggerty vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; 2430, Longinotte vs. Breslin; 2375, Blumer vs. Isidor; 1945, Cunningham vs. Kelly; 1682, McFall vs. Irving; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gould; 3397, Quinlan vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company; 2300, Kennedy vs. Biggins; 2324, Gendinning vs. Canary; 1617, Caylus vs. Beebe et al.; 200, Reed, Executor, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 39, Guiterman vs. Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—2361, Schenck vs. Erie Railway Company; 2174, Tesch vs. Tyng; 2388, Schultze vs. Oakley; 3023, Gross vs. Mountcastle; 3030, Gerken et al. vs. Marshall; 3030, Murtagh vs. Keyes; 3046, Beatty vs. Simonson; 1960, Schoenwold vs. Sussman; 2514, Pregan, Jr., vs. Ralston et al.; 2860, White et al. vs. Garden; 2788, Veith vs. Wagner; 2788, Schofield vs. Deming; 2032, Scott vs. Phelps; 3092, Ferguson et al. vs. Kitsell et al.; 3472, Baylis vs. The Engineers' and Manufacturers' Publishing Company.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—3937, Dimond vs. Young; 2343, Guitierez vs. Schlesinger; 3420, Byrne vs. Holl; 2478, Hearn vs. Wildprett; 2728, Sains vs. Bannon; 2813, Baltzer et al. vs. Carter et al.; 2882, Wildmann vs. Friedenberger; 2921, Southmayd vs. The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company; 2978, Mulholland et al. vs. Wannemaker; 2975, Robinson vs. Mathes et al.; 2979, Bennett vs. Bjorkman et al.; 2981, Slattery vs. Keveney; 3013, Taggart vs. Steinfeld et al.; 3015, Friedenberg vs. Falk.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—3465, Burrows vs. Raphael; 2627, Langwasser vs. Eckhardt; 2674, Ahrens vs. Kiter; 2720, Rubin vs. The Brewers' and Malsters' Insurance Company; 2844, Kennedy et al. vs. Cose; 2836, Stilestein et al. vs. Ascher et al.; 2687, Crombie vs. Daly et al.; 3038, Morrell vs. Seaman; 3521, Blumenthal et al. vs. Briel; 3481, Levy vs. Salom; 3521, Simon et al. vs. Rubin et al.; 3088, Lissman vs. Wehrle; 3048, Cousinos et al. vs. Wright et al.; 3052, Brosse et al. vs. Metzger; 3056, Mangrattin et al. vs. Zimmermann.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Henry Wiebrecht, felonious assault and battery; Charles Tappe, felonious assault and battery; Robert S. Adams, felonious assault and battery; Joseph Frelich, felonious assault and battery; Patrick Callahan, Michael Doyle, robbery; Thomas Mahon, Thomas Carroll, robbery; John Kelly, robbery; Patrick Brown, robbery; Thomas Mullen, robbery; Johanna Curtin, grand larceny; Wm. Lawless, grand larceny; Mary Jane Green, petit larceny; Patrick Slack, larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Benedict et al. vs. Fisher; memorandum for counsel.

Hobbs vs. Pierce; motion for receiver granted by default.

Schmidt vs. Bernat et al.; motion granted.

Schurmann vs. Paradise; motion granted.

In the matter of the Receivership of Union Trust Company, Kelly, Jr., vs. The Union Trust Company; memorandum for counsel.

Chisholm et al. vs. Paradise et al.; motion granted.

Barbarosa vs. Lapaugh et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Fancher.

In the matter of Riverside Park; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Smith vs. Van Arsdale; motion granted.

Porter vs. Parmly; the matter should be sent back to the referee with directions to report specifically. (See memorandum.)

Hoffman vs. Fischer et al.; this motion should be heard before Judge Van Vorst.

Boyd vs. Boyd; motion for alimony dismissed.

Downs vs. Williams; order vacating order for the examination of defendant.

Dorthy vs. Johnson; order granted.

Shir vs. Raynor; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

McLaughlin vs. Sandford; motion for reference denied.

Dougherty vs. Dougherty; affidavits defective. (See memorandum.)

Bernstein vs. Goss. (See memorandum.)

Bucher vs. Bergnie; the notice must be personally served.

In the matter of the lien of Galligan; affidavit of owner and notice to lienor required.

First National Bank of Lyons vs. The Ocean National Bank; case settled.

Kenneally vs. Vandewater; order granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 60.—*New-Jersey Steam-boat Company vs. Pleasonton, Collector.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In this case the Collector exacted the tax of two and one-half per cent. on the berth-money received by the company, the tax was paid under protest, and the suit was brought to recover the amount, the company contending that vessels paying tonnage duties are exempt from the tax on gross receipts imposed by the 103d section of the Internal Revenue act of 1864, and that in any case the tax on berth money paid by passengers, was not intended; such money was not paid for transportation, and was not legally taxed. The court below sustained the tax, and this court affirm the judgment, holding that there was no exemption for the reason alleged, and that the berth moneys being a portion of the gross receipts, were to be assessed.

Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice Bradley dissented, holding that the act of 1865 provided for the exemption claimed.

No. 72.—*Murry vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Wisconsin.—The bark Mary Merritt was seized at Milwaukee for an alleged violation of the Free Trade act of 1817, which provided that after Sept. 30, of that year no importations should be made except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of the country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture, or from which the importations can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation; provided that the regulation shall not extend to the vessels of any foreign nation which had not adopted or should not adopt a similar regulation. The decree was for the Government in the court below, and forfeiture was the penalty. This court finds that the act was violated, and that the vessel was not within its proviso, as claimed. Decree affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 66.—*Carpenter vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This action was brought to recover for the use and occupation of Dutch Island, in Narragansett Bay, from August, 1863, when taken possession of by the Government, under an agreement to pay for it $21,000, as a site for coast defense, until the money was finally paid in 1866, the delay being occasioned by the necessity for an act of Congress authorizing the purchase. This court affirm the decree below, holding that there was no ground for recovery, as parties dealing with the Government were always aware of the possibility of such delays, and must be supposed to act with reference to them. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 65.—*Steam-tug Adelia vs. Jackson et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—This was the affirmance of a decree against the tug in a case of collision growing out of her towing a number of canal-boats down the Hudson from Albany, and by grounding, causing the destruction of one of them, the court holding that the accident was occasioned by her unskillful management. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 74.—*Steam-ship E. B. Souder vs. Pritchard*, and No. 75, *Same vs. Beatty et al.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York.—These were claims for advances made to the steam-ship while at Maranham, Brazil, where she had put in for repairs; and the question was whether the facts showed a reliance on the credit of the ship, or upon drafts drawn upon the owners. The court below sustained the claim of the parties that the advances were made upon the credit of the ship, and this court affirm the decree on the authority of a number of cases cited. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 76.—*Philp et al. vs. Nock.*—Error to Supreme Court District of Columbia.—The plaintiff recovered $500 below for an alleged infringement of a patent for an inkstand hinge. The court reverse the judgment, holding that the instructions to the jury were, in some instances, too vague and indefinite. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 70.—*Sawyer vs. The Michigan Savings Bank.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Michigan.—This was a suit upon a promissory note, the defense to which was that recovery had been had on the same instrument in the State Court for Wayne County, the court having acquired jurisdiction of Eldred by his appearance and plea on the merits. The court below, it is claimed, refused to admit this record in evidence as a bar to the action, because, when offering it, counsel stated that it was a suit in attachment, and in which there was no service of process; and counsel for the bank now insisted that the ruling of the court being based upon this statement of counsel there was no error, for a party will not be permitted to take advantage of his own misstatements. The court, however, reverse the judgment and order a new trial, holding that the prior judgment merged the note, and no other suit could be maintained. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 80.—*Ransom et al. vs. Dodge et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York.—This was an action to restrain the defendants from using, during an extended term, a machine for sawing thin boards, which they had in use during the original term, as assignees of the patent for Hudson County, N. J. The court below decided that in virtue of the right of the defendants to use the machine under the original term, it is privileged to be used by them during the extended term, under the Patent act of July, 1836, and also under former decisions of this court. The decree is here affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 40.—*United States vs. Henry.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Affirmed.

No. 155.—*Medary vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—In this case a rule to show cause was asked for, requiring the Court of Claims to find additional facts, was denied, and on consent of the Attorney-General, judgment was reversed and the cause remanded for a new hearing.

No. 162.—*Shrewsbury vs. United States*, and No. 5 *ex parte United States.*—Appeals from the Court of Claims.—Motions denied.

The Court will not sit on Friday next, but will devote the day to consultation. Motions will be heard on Thursday.

No. 84.—*Lucas vs. Brooks, Jr.*—Error to the District Court of West Virginia.—This was an action brought by Brooks to recover of Lucas a tract of land in West Virginia. The allegation was that Lucas took title from his father by virtue of a deed, the only recital being that the purchase-money was $15,000, while in fact nothing was paid, and the sale was to put the property out of reach of the father's creditors, and was in fraud of their rights. The judgment was for the plaintiff, and it is here sought to have it reversed, on the ground of alleged error in the ruling of the court. Case submitted on the printed points by Allison and Lucas for plaintiff in error, and C. J. Faulkner for defendant.

No. 85.—*Amoskeag Manufacturing Company vs. United States.*—Appeal from Court of Claims.—The Court of Claims dismissed the company's petition filed to recover the price of certain carbines alleged to have been manufactured for the Government in 1863–4. The contract of the Government was to purchase all the carbines, not to exceed 6,000, that the plaintiff could make in six months from April 13, 1863. None were made within the time, but the number required were made and tendered by April 6, 1864; the excuse for the delay being a change in the form of the carbine proposed, as is claimed, by the Ordnance Department. The Government answered that the changes asked by the department would not have occasioned the delay, but that the changes made of their own motion by the manufacturers, occasioned it. The appeal maintains that the delay was occasioned by the orders of the department, and that there was an extension of time. C. F. Peck and W. W. MacFarland for appellants; the Attorney General and Solicitor General for the Government.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

$210 FOR BEING STRUCK ON THE HEAD WITH A BRICK.

Margaret Sheehan vs. Anne Bloodgood et al.—Plaintiff sued to recover damages for injuries sustained by being struck on the head with a brick. The brick fell from a chimney of a house formerly owned by a party deceased, and of which defendants are heirs and executors. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $210. J. H. Cornell for plaintiff; Bartlett & Wilson for defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney H. Russell prosecuting, George alias "Rat" Riley, who pleaded guilty to assaulting Police Officer McKenzie, was sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary, the officer, who, a few days ago, expressed his dissatisfaction at the acceptation of the plea of assault and battery, having interceded in his behalf....Mary Herbert pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence....James A. Hunter pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Six months in the Penitentiary....Daniel Murphy was placed on trial, charged with assaulting and attempting to rob a sailor named Edmund O'Neil, of his watch and $20 in money, at Market and Henry streets, on the night of the 14th of October. In this case it will be remembered another man named Daniel Murphy, having a striking resemblance to the real culprit, was tried and identified as the man who committed the offense. The jury, however, found from the evidence that he was not guilty and he was acquitted. He had left the court-room and was going home through the City Hall Park, when he was arrested by the court officers on another charge, the Recorder at the Tombs having discovered the real Daniel Murphy, who, as stated, was placed on trial yesterday. The resemblance between the two men is extraordinary. The prisoner was found guilty of an attempt to rob, and sent to State Prison for six years....Richard J. Fulham was placed on trial charged with felonious assault and battery. The complainant not being in attendance, the case was postponed until to-day.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, William H. Lalue, an ex-policeman, residing at No. [illegible] West Eleventh street, during a quarrel with [illegible] Smith, drew a revolver and fired one shot at the woman, which fortunately did not take effect....John Lynch, aged twenty-eight, residing at No. [illegible] Washington street, fell down a flight of stairs in Price's brewery, in West Tenth street, and sustained serious injuries....Ueto Gooeangt, aged thirty-three, an Italian glazier, fell through a sky-light at Jefferson Market and sustained concussion of the brain....During a quarrel, yesterday afternoon, Chas. Weston, of No. 8 Stanton street, stabbed John Ebert, of No. 214 Chrystie street, with a pocket-knife in the neck, inflicting a serious wound. Weston was locked up.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The case of Duden Freres vs. The Custom-house, to recover an excess of thirty per cent. duty paid under protest on thread lace, on the supposition that the article was silk lace, was yesterday decided in favor of the plaintiff, in the United States Circuit Court, in the sum of $183 in gold....Gallardo Guerral was yesterday brought before Commissioner Osborne on a charge of desertion from the Italian bark Coneona, and held to await the requisition of the Italian Consul....Judge Nathaniel Shipman yesterday appointed John S. Seward joint Receiver with Abram S. Hewitt for the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad....Louis F. Post has been appointed Assistant District Attorney to supply the place of Willet Denike, resigned.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Commissioner Van Nort has sent a communication to the Mayor asking his co-operation in obtaining authority to discontinue the large number of extra street lamps, now maintained at the public expense....A deputation from the Working Men's Central Council, headed by Mr. James Connolly, called upon Mayor Havemeyer, yesterday, and requested him to ask the Board of Apportionment to appropriate money to employ laborers on the public works. The Mayor replied that he would do all in his power to alleviate the condition of the working men.

NEW DUMPING-GROUND.

A number of citizens went before the Commissioners of Docks yesterday to urge them to deny the request of the Police Commissioners for the establishment of a dumping-ground at the foot of Maiden lane. The reasons urged are that the dock at this point is one of the deepest in the City and capable of accommodating vessels of the largest tonnage. In addition it is urged that the point is at the foot of the only street below Fulton street which connects the two rivers. Both Maiden lane and South street are at present daily blocked with vehicles, and the additional traffic which a dumping-ground would entail would render them almost impassable. Property, it is urged, would be very much depreciated in value, and it would drive away from their counting-houses some of the oldest merchants in the City. Mr. Henry Smith, in opposing the petition of the merchants, presented a written statement to show that the cost of continuing the work of dumping as at present would be $21,730 38 per year. He subsequently corrected the statement, and said he thought the amount would be even greater. The merchants claim that the difference in the taxable value of property deteriorated, would amount to much more than this sum. About thirty gentlemen were present, and their protest is signed by a number of influential business men. The commissioners were finally requested to make no final decision in the matter until an opportunity was afforded the merchants of taking further action in the matter, and obtaining additional signatures. The commissioners did not bind themselves to comply with the wishes of the petitioners.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following payments into the City and County Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and water rents, $[illegible]; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $[illegible]; collection of assessments and interest, $[illegible]; market rents and fees, $286 55; water rents, $[illegible]; licenses, Mayor's Office, $81 10; total, $[illegible].

DELTA PHI.

The Delta Phi Society, the oldest of college secret fraternities, will hold its regular triennial convention in the first week of December, at Brown University, Providence, R. I., with the Delta chapter. This society was established at Union College, in 1827, and holds an important position among college associations at present.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BRUTUS: OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUDE—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING—Mr. G. A. Griffiths, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. C. M. Walcot.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. H. H. Wood.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. G. R. Mosson, Mr. George Atkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Robert McWade.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WICKED WORLD—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. M. Rankin.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—VIRGINIUS—Miss Lillian Conway, Mr. J. C. King, Mrs. F. B. Conway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT by the Hampton College Students.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND LAUGHING GAS by Messrs. Hartz and Colton.

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☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 2,326 4th av., between 120th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

An honorable life came to a close last evening. Hon. JOHN P. HALE, a man of great ability, warm sympathies, and pungent wit, died at Dover, N. H. He was first elected to Congress, in 1843, as a Democrat, and on entering that body at once took advanced anti-slavery ground. Elected to the United States Senate in 1847, he found himself the only Senator chosen on anti-slavery principles, and the only one not attached to one or the other of the two great parties of the day. He became the pioneer of freedom in the highest legislative body of the nation. Proof against intimidation, unwavering and able in the advocacy of his purposes, he was among the first to awaken that public sentiment which led the nation to abolish slavery. Returned again to the Senate in 1856, he had the privilege of being foremost in the death-struggle with slavery, and he had the reward so rarely given to the early advocates of a great cause, of participating in its final triumph. We have had few men of more value to the country than JOHN P. HALE—we have had none in public life more pure, more conscientious, more patriotic. Execrated in his early years by a large portion of his countrymen as a pestilent agitator, he lived to enjoy the respect of the whole country.

We publish this morning a carefully-prepared history of the difficulties in which this country has been involved with Spain, growing out of the Cuban question, since the inauguration of the Administration of President GRANT. Any one who takes the trouble to read it will clearly see the principles which have guided the conduct of the Government, and the remarkable unanimity which has prevailed in regard to those principles among its various departments. The task devolving on our authorities has been both delicate and difficult. The inherent weakness of the Spanish Government, the violence of party hatred on the island, the comparative insignificance of the insurgents, the indefiniteness of international law regarding transactions with insurgents who are not belligerents—a matter quite distinct from the case of a neutral nation between two belligerents—all these combine to embarrass the movements of the Government. We invite the candid judgment of the community on the spirit which has determined the policy of the United States.

An inquiry was opened yesterday into the cause of the boiler explosion at Harlem. Several witnesses testified that the boiler was frequently left in the charge of a mere lad, while the man (himself not a competent engineer) who was supposed to be in charge was engaged in other work. One witness, whose daughter was killed by the explosion, gave in evidence that he had for a long time regarded the boiler as extremely unsafe, and had warned his children to keep away from it. It will be a bitter commentary on the case of our Municipal system for the lives of citizens if those who are responsible for this criminal outrage—it is nothing less—are not discovered and punished.

The propriety of increasing the appropriations for the Departments of Parks and Public Works rested wholly on the feasibility of profitably employing out-door labor during the Winter. Commissioners WALES and VAN NORT having assured the Board of Aldermen that they could employ this labor, the board properly passed a resolution recommending an increase of $1,000,000 in the appropriation for this department. We said on Tuesday that it might be proper to make the appropriation, and use the money to the utmost extent possible, but a grave mistake will be made if this device is deemed sufficient to greatly decrease our pauperism. For a month, or perhaps a little longer, it may be possible to push forward the improvements intrusted to the Departments of Parks and Public Works, but after that time, little, if anything, can be done. Some relief, of course, will be produced by the employment of laborers under this extra appropriation, even for a limited time, and for this reason no serious objection can be made to the action of the Aldermen. We hope, however, that they and the public will remember that no great help can be expected from this expedient. The general and permanent relief of the working classes lies in the restoration of confidence in business. Every citizen can aid in that work, and every one should do his share.

It would be something to be greatly regretted if the Clearing-house Association should reject the principal reforms which its committee has proposed. On the minor regulations it is not important to insist. But surely the propriety of some joint action in regard to charging interest and false certification of checks cannot be questioned. Of one thing the opponents of these reforms may be sure — they cannot whistle the reforms down the wind by refusing to attend to them now. If the banks will not act for themselves, Congress will be compelled to act in their stead. It is greatly to be desired that the banks shall do for themselves what the lessons of recent experience, and the dictates of common prudence and honesty, point out. Governmental action in the present instance is to be avoided if possible. But the country has suffered—*is* suffering—too much, from the errors, to use no harsher word, of the banks, to withhold Congressional action, if it is required. Of course, the form and even the extent of the proposed reforms can be modified, but the principle must be applied, *by* the banks if they will, *to* the banks if they compel that course.

It is a matter for public congratulation that the Industrial Exposition swindle has been finally defeated in the Common Council. The Assistant Aldermen adopted the report of their Special Committee, adverse to the loan, with only one dissenting vote, and the Aldermen, with but three votes in the negative, rescinded the resolution granting the loan. Both boards are entitled to the public thanks for this action, and it will be remembered to their credit by the people. The adventurers who have been trying to force their way into the public Treasury may as well now turn their attention to some worthier scheme to make money. It is very certain that they cannot induce the Common Council to let them into the City Treasury, and it is almost equally certain that when the Legislature meets, the law authorizing the loan will be repealed. It is also quite probable that the charter will be taken away, in order to make sure that the men who have been abusing it shall do no mischief in the future. Such action will certainly be demanded of the Legislature, and in a way that will compel prompt consideration of the subject.

THE CONVICTION OF TWEED.

The tendency of most people is to despair of a contest after it has been carried on with apparent failure for some few months or years. Yet it is generally to be seen, if men would only keep their eyes open, that the right cause is pretty sure to win in the long run. Those who defend it may be abused or misrepresented, but that is a matter of little consequence. The cause for which any man fights is greater than the man. Few struggles looked more discouraging or hopeless than that which we began against TWEED and his associates in 1870. We do not take any credit to ourselves that it has triumphed, for the people caused it to triumph—the only difficulty was to induce them to come out and protect their rights. At that time we were allowed to have the field entirely to ourselves, for a forlorn hope is generally not overwhelmed with volunteers. All sorts of persons have claimed the honors of the victory since, from eminent lawyers to pictorial lecturers, and there is no harm in that. Yet, even after the Tweed gang was deposed, we were taunted with our failure to bring them to justice. If anything went wrong in what was sneeringly called the Reform movement, we were made responsible for it; if anything went right, we were politely invited to take a "back seat." When, in 1872, we were told that TWEED was as rich and powerful as ever, we ventured to remind our readers (May 6, 1872,) that "the path to success is often reached over many failures," and we kept to our prediction that TWEED & Co. would yet meet with their deserts. And this very year (Feb. 1, 1873,) we had occasion to say: "The *Tribune*, *Herald*, *World*, and all the rest of them, could not save TWEED and his gang from overthrow at the polls, nor will they now be able to save them from the just penalty of their crimes. We shall see these men in the State Prison yet, as surely as these lines are published." Of course our contemporaries laughed, but we now see the beginning of the end. It is a very long road that has no turning.

Nothing could have been more necessary, and nothing could be more opportune, than the conviction of TWEED. In the first place, it proves that trial by jury has not yet become a ridiculous farce in this City. We have seen so many strange trials that public confidence in the jury system has been considerably shaken. We now see that when we get a fair jury and an honest Judge, it works well enough. In the next place, TWEED's conviction proves that cheating, swindling, and lying are not the qualities which lead to permanent success in this life, and that is a lesson (elementary as it may seem) by no means unnecessary in the present age. We see public men and newspapers every day deliberately preaching and acting upon the theory that the public is only a thing to be robbed and hoodwinked—that honesty in politics does not pay, and that the duty of every official is to feather his own nest. Well—TWEED feathered his nest, and the poorest man in the City of New-York would not desire to change his lodging for it. We all remember the palace at Norwalk, and the fine house on Fifth avenue with its flower garden and fountains, and the walnut-wood stables close by. Every man connected with the Ring was an object of envy to the believers in the theory that the Devil looks carefully after his own. The Tweedite was covered with diamonds; his carriages rolled through the streets; he could put any man in prison on an order from BARNARD or CARDOZO; there seemed no limit to his wealth and power. Yet in two years the banditti were all dispersed, and it was not till the other day that they partially revived again, under the leadership of JOHN MORRISSEY, and through that melancholy apathy of the honest people of the City which we strove so earnestly to break down between 1870 and 1872.

TWEED has still command of a great deal of money, and he can employ "able counsel," who will make motions in arrest of judgment, and for new trials, and who may perhaps succeed in keeping him out of a felon's jail for some little time yet to come. But his doom is certain. He is now branded before the world as a convicted thief—and he will end his days as a convict. May that be the fate of every man who imitates his example! And when we give expression to that wish, we have in our eye the men who stood by him and aided him in the commission of his frauds. What share they took of the stolen money we do not know,—we may never know. But they are as guilty as if they shared the plunder; for they connived at the robbery, and defended it after it was committed. A man not much less guilty, in point of principle, was HARRY GENET, and he was recently elected to the Assembly by the people of the Twenty-first District—to the eternal shame and disgrace of that district. Then there was PETER B. SWEENY—is he to be allowed to escape? And was EX-Mayor HALL guilty of *no* offense in signing all the fraudulent warrants?

Justice has gained a great victory—but it has yet much work to do. To praise a Judge for doing his duty ought to be deemed an almost impertinent act—yet it cannot be so regarded in our City. We may, therefore, be pardoned for reminding the public that ever since Judge DAVIS has been on the Bench, he has done his duty without fear or favor toward any individual or class, and that he has already redeemed the Bench in this City from the scandal which so long rested upon it. The jury which convicted TWEED also deserves to be gratefully remembered by the public. There is another thing to be noticed—and it is that the Democratic papers, which defended TWEED and his gang, cannot allege that their lawyers have had anything to do with the present trial. Some of them have not been heard of since they publicly asserted the noble principle that every son has a right to shoot his own father—provided he can find him. We now hope that we have done with TWEED, and we wait with entire confidence for the day when punishment will be inflicted upon his confederates.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

It is now five weeks since the trial of Marshal BAZAINE began. The French people watch it with great interest. The nature of the facts to be elicited, the pains taken in ferreting them out, the number and character of the witnesses, the fame and dignity of the accused, the singular solemnity of the tribunal, all tend to clothe the trial with exceptional importance. To men familiar with or interested in military deeds and laws, it must furnish ample matter for study and reflection. For France, it will not only be an occasion to fix the responsibility of her disasters, but also to find out the shortcomings of her military administration in general, and to obviate them in its future reorganization.

Everybody knows something of the events which have brought Marshal BAZAINE before the bar of national justice. In an elaborate report for the prosecution, Gen. RIVIERE has most forcibly set forth the charges against him. They may be summed up as follows: "Marshal BAZAINE is guilty of having capitulated, and surrendered the City of Metz before having exhausted all possible means of defense. He is guilty, as Commander in Chief of the army gathered around Metz, of having signed a capitulation by which that army fell into the hands of the enemy. He is guilty of not having done, before treating with the enemy, everything which is prescribed by duty and honor."

It would be improper, at the present stage of the trial, to seek to anticipate its issue. The charges are serious. A great number of witnesses is to be placed on the stand. The counsel of the accused is a man whose reputation in his profession increases the public curiosity to hear him. M. LACHAUD has been engaged in many important cases, but in none more important than this. He is aware of it, and considers as the crowning honor of his career to be one of the principal figures in a trial which, in France, may hereafter rank second only to that of LOUIS XVI. A considerable number of witnesses has already been heard. Three of them, Marshal CANROBERT and Cols. LEWAL and D'ANDLAU made a profound impression. Marshal CANROBERT gave testimony in reference to the battle of St. Privat. He fought it with his accustomed gallantry, which is proverbial in the French Army, but owing to a want of proper support the day was lost. Who is to blame? The Marshal did his best to shield his Commander in Chief, but it is not easy, in such a case, to displace the responsibility, the Commander in Chief alone having the right to dispose of the reserve, and the power to send it wherever reinforcement may be needed. Cols. LEWAL and D'ANDLAU testified on events of still greater importance. Their statements go far to show that Marshal BAZAINE received a message forwarded to him by Marshal MACMAHON, and informing him of the latter's intended movement at a time when everything might have been done either to second or to prevent it. If such is the case, the responsibility even of the disaster of Sedan rests on BAZAINE. The defense will no doubt bring forward some conflicting evidence, but it will be difficult to refute the solemn declarations of these two gentlemen, who are famous for their straightforwardness and loyalty.

The Duc D'AUMALE, as President, has conducted the trial with extraordinary ability. He seems to have entered upon his duties with an earnest desire to fulfill them well. His knowledge of technical forms, his self-control and command of language are perfect. He cross-questions with ease, sagacity, and that sense of deference which a man should have whose object is to find out truth rather than to convict a prisoner. From time to time a word from him will send a thrill through the audience, as, when BAZAINE, referring to his position after the fall of NAPOLEON, said: "I no longer was amenable but to my own conscience. I had no news from the legal Government, and could not make any overture to the insurrectionary government. There was nothing left in existence"—and the Duc D'AUMALE answered: "There was still France left." Words like these ring loudly in a soldier's heart, and, if there is a consciousness of guilt there, they will not fail to leave their trace.

Marshal BAZAINE, under all the circumstances, preserves a calm and dignified attitude. Though he protests the loyalty of his intentions, he has thus far made a weak defense. Little in what he has said is calculated to create a sympathetic feeling. There is much that points either to his guilt, or to his incapacity, or to his lack of patriotism. Unsteadiness in truth, or weakness of memory, place him often in contradiction with himself. In answer to some remarks of the President upon the inopportunity or imprudence of certain transactions, he frequently is at a loss for anything to say, except that he did not think they were of any importance. Of those charges, on which evidence has been taken, all have not been proved or corroborated, but some have assumed a very formidable shape. The facts on which the prosecuting officer bases his report, strongly imply that BAZAINE had not done all that was prescribed by duty and honor, when he signed a capitulation which to his country was a source of humiliation and unprecedented woe. It may be that doubts will still remain, and that he will get the benefit of them; but even if he escapes conviction, there will still cling to him something which a man of honor must find it hard to bear. In the present stage of his trial, and by his own declarations, it is plain that he thought more of dynastic interests and his own prospects than of his duty to his flag and to his country.

THE ESCAPE FROM THE TOMBS.

Few prisons in the country are better adapted by their construction for the safe keeping of the inmates than the Tombs, and judging from the incident of yesterday, there is no one of them from which it is easier to escape. The story of the escape of SHARKEY, a condemned murderer, shows almost incredible negligence, if not unfaithfulness, in the supervision of the prison, and calls for the most thorough investigation by the authorities into its management. It appears that persons of notoriously bad and desperate character can enter the Tombs as visitors at pleasure, and can wander about the corridors in free intercourse with the prisoners for hours, without any sufficient watch being kept upon their movements. We find, also, that articles of clothing can be passed into the cells of murderers, who are said to be kept in close confinement, though it is difficult to convince any one who has visited the Tombs that there has of late been any such person in the institution; it has been almost impossible to go there without meeting a score or so of murderers wandering at will about the corridors, smoking cigars, conversing with one another, or with strangers, and seeming, in their own opinion, no less than by their treatment, to be gentlemen in merely slight and temporary difficulty.

But the strangest part of this strange story is yet to come. Granting that it was proper to admit such characters as the women JOURDAN and ALLEN to the prison, and admitting that the passing of female apparel into the cell of SHARKEY could not have been detected by ordinary vigilance, nothing but inexcusable negligence or collusion can account for the fact that he came from his cell—in which it is asserted he has been locked up for many weeks—unobserved, that he passed the keeper at the head of the stairs in female dress, and that he passed the keeper at the outer gate in the same guise, undetected. It is a matter of interest to know whether it is customary for female visitors to the Tombs to leave the prison with their features concealed. There will also be some public anxiety to know what sort of keepers are these at the Tombs, under whose noses a prisoner to whose gait they had been accustomed for months, could masquerade in female attire in broad daylight. SHARKEY, in a clumsy disguise, that in any decently-managed prison would have been detected before he had gone a yard from his cell, passed out unquestioned because he had a visitor's ticket.

The escape of SHARKEY should induce the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to entirely reform both the rules and the management of the Tombs. The rules and the system upon which the Police control of the institution are based are chiefly to blame. It has been easy for any person to obtain a ticket of admission to the place to see prisoners, and, once in, they have been permitted to go where they pleased. It is an every-day matter to see the corridors crowded with visitors mingling with the inmates, and to see prisoners with friends in their cells. Persons held for all grades of offenses are practically herded together during visiting hours. All this must be changed if it is intended that the Tombs shall be a safe place of detention. Visitors should not be admitted to the corridors, much less to the cells, under any pretense whatever. Prisoners should be permitted to see their friends only in a room set apart for that purpose, and then only under surveillance ample enough to prevent the passing of any articles which might aid in an escape. The prisoners should be grouped, both in their cells and hours of exercise, according to their offenses, and there should be such constant and thorough inspection of those charged with important crimes as to prevent the possibility of an escape. In short, the Tombs must be made a place of confinement for persons charged with crime, instead of a sort of fashionable and pleasant resort for vile characters, which it has hitherto been.

It is equally necessary to secure officials who can be trusted to act honestly and intelligently in the discharge of their duties. Thus far, Warden JOHNSON has been considered a capable and faithful officer, and the precise measure of his fault in this affair does not yet appear. It is quite certain that SHARKEY was the last person in his custody whom he would wish to escape, and it is not denied that he gave orders to have this prisoner especially watched. But the Commissioners must inquire whether he has given that close supervision to the prison which his office demanded. Whatever question there may be as to his conduct, there is none whatever concerning that of the keepers. The story of both these men proves them to be knaves or fools. The one at the stairs says he made the person asking to pass out raise the veil; but we do him the justice to say we do not believe him. He could not have seen the face without recognizing SHARKEY. The gate-keeper says he suspected the person to be a man, but yet said nothing until it was too late to prevent the escape. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction cannot afford to suppress investigation in this affair. They will be required not only to punish those by whose negligence a condemned murderer has walked out of their prison without the slightest trouble, but to institute reforms which will give some assurance of the safety of the prisoners who are yet in custody.

HOW TO GIVE.

A conference will meet to-day (Thursday) of representatives of the various charitable and religious societies working among the poor of this City, to consider some means of distributing charity judiciously, and of preventing imposition during the coming Winter. Thus far our people have known, happily, very few of the evils of injudicious charity. The local conditions are so favorable in this country that comparatively few of the recipients of alms are pauperized by the bounty they receive. The demand for labor is always measured by unoccupied land, and that with us is practically boundless. The drain, or the possibility of drain, for unemployed persons to the West, lightens all questions of pauperism. Nothing of this nature is here insoluble. Moreover, the whole production of our community is so active and so efficient that all hands, even here, are usually needed, and we already present that unpleasant spectacle of children's labor being in great demand and well paid. The United States also began early in the only rational mode of solving the problem of poverty by providing education rather than alms; so that thus far the profound problems of pauperism have not weighed upon us, and the solutions have been easy and natural.

This Winter, however, presents a different condition of things. The comfortable classes of the community are exceedingly pressed for means. The "Charity Fund" is low. Few people comparatively will have anything to throw away in benefactions. Every benevolent person must study where he can give best. We cannot afford to be imposed upon. We are all, to a certain degree, poor. On the other hand, we are threatened with an army of famishing, needy men, women, and children. There will be thousands this Winter who will rise in the morning not knowing where their "daily bread" is to come from. Hundreds and thousands of children will wander through our streets barefooted and half clad, many of whom are driven from house and home. Poor widows, lame and helpless men, families of orphans, young girls and factory employes, will beset the comfortable and well-off, and beg for alms and work.

Now, in meeting this tide of pauperism and suffering, there is imminent danger that our people may increase the evils they seek to alleviate. A few years since, there was, in a district of London—East London—a state of things similar to that expected here this Winter. The comfortable classes came forward most liberally for the relief of the poor, but the general result was that they planted the habit of pauperism among persons who had been self-supporting before. Many have believed that the alms distributed in that wretched district have done more evil than good. And certainly pauperism is fixed and planted there, as it never was before. It is of the utmost importance that we should not create pauperism during this Winter in New-York, and that our citizens should be able to relieve the really destitute without supporting the lazy, or being deceived by impostors. For these purposes, we cannot but think that any organized charitable system of public works by the City Government would prove (besides being contrary to the charter) an encouragement to pauperism and to those foreign communistic ideas, expressed recently in the resolutions of certain working men, that "all unemployed persons in the United States are the wards of the Government." By all means, let all reasonable public works go on, but let us never yield an instant to the idea that the City or the National Government is a kind of a gigantic almshouse, to shelter the unlucky and the lazy.

We doubt, too, the utility of public soup-kitchens, since experience shows that they feed mainly the "bummers" and vagrants, and if used by the decent poor they tend to degrade and pauperize them. The best thing, apparently, for our citizens to do in the way of charity, is to strengthen the hands of the existing organizations. "The Association for the Relief of the Poor," No. 59 Bible House, employs voluntary visitors through the City, and distributes tickets of relief, which entitle the recipient to groceries or coal. These tickets can be purchased by our citizens, or each subscriber can send an applicant to the visitor of his ward. The Children's Aid Society (No. 19 East Fourth street) has a vast organization of judicious charity. No child or young girl need be houseless or without food through the whole City, if it can be sent to one of their numerous branches. The teachers of their industrial schools act as almoners for ladies and others who desire to relieve poverty judiciously. Their Girls' Lodging-house (No. 27 St. Mark's place) has yet plenty of room for houseless young girls. Their emigration parties to the West are ready to provide all honest and poor boys and girls with a permanent home. The Home of the Friendless, (No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street) the Howard Mission, No. 40 Bowery, the Five Points House of Industry and Mission—are all doing similar sound and benevolent work. The missionaries of the City Mission, No. 50 Bible House, are ready to find out and relieve truly needy cases. The Widows' Society (No. 205 West Fifteenth street) will assist destitute widows; while the great public charities of the City—the Island Almshouses and the Ward's Island—will administer alms to vast numbers of destitute persons.

We have enumerated but a fraction of the well-tried agencies ready and willing to aid the poor to tide over the Winter. There is really no need of any new organizations or new machinery. The old merely want extending and strengthening. Let individuals and churches do their best, avoiding the encouragement of pauper dependents, and giving freely, kindly, but carefully, and we shall escape the terrible suffering apprehended, and create no new pauperism.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

Continued from First Page.

the act of April 26, 1870, creating the Board of Audit, had been repealed by section 112 of the act of 1873, relating to the present City charter. Mr. Graham added that other questions may be raised on Saturday, but it was not deemed advisable to make them public for the present.

EX-JUDGE FULLERTON'S OPINION.

Judge Fullerton claims that Tweed was either an officer appointed by an act of the Legislature, in violation of the Constitution, or he was not, and, in the latter case, having no duties, could not be derelict. Counsel said: "A special act of the Legislature abolished the Board of Supervisors and appointed Tweed, the Mayor, and Controller a board to audit the accounts against the City after the passage of the act abolishing the Board of Supervisors. The question in this case is, was Tweed performing the duties of a Supervisor or the duties of a new office created by that statute, in violation of the Constitution? If he were acting as a Supervisor then the penalty for misconduct was fine and not imprisonment, and the present indictment would not hold. If he was not either a Supervisor or a new officer he had no duty to perform, and consequently could not be derelict."

WHAT MR. PECKHAM THINKS.

Wheeler H. Peckham, of counsel for the prosecution, states that he has no doubt Judge Davis will overrule the motion for arrest of judgment, on Saturday next. Mr. Peckham says he cannot see what new points counsel for the defense can urge in behalf of their motion, the question of jurisdiction having been settled at the inception of the trial, and all other questions raised having been decided against them. Tweed's last prop is gone in that quarter, he says, the only hope now left being in a writ of error, which must be argued before three Judges in the General Term.

THE QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT.

The question was universally discussed yesterday as to whether or not, Tweed being convicted on 204 counts of the indictment, "could be punished for each infraction of the law." If he could be so punished, his sentence, at the rate of one year's imprisonment and $250 fine for each count, would amount in the aggregate to a term of 204 years in prison and fine to the amount of $51,000. Considerable difference of opinion exists on the subject. The District Attorneys and the prosecuting counsel engaged in the case are of opinion that he can be sentenced to serve a term of one year in the Penitentiary and pay a fine of $250 on each of the 204 counts of which he has been found guilty. There are others, however, who claim that the whole of the counts in the indictment constituted only the one offense of misdemeanor, and that no matter how many counts he may have been found guilty of, he can only be punished for one offense, namely, one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $250.

Judge Davis, on the previous trial of Tweed, rendered the following opinion, which is carefully copied from the report of that trial. He says:

"In such cases defendants are very often embarrassed by the uniting of the offenses in the same indictment, but I have never known an instance where the party could be embarrassed by the combination of a great variety of misdemeanors. On the contrary, in my judgment, the party who is thus charged with a variety of misdemeanors in a single indictment, instead of having forty or fifty indictments against him, is greatly relieved from the consequences of the offenses, from the very fact that they are brought in a single indictment. In this case, there might be fifty-five punishments if these counts are all true—and there were fifty-five indictments found—while the single act of uniting them in a single indictment, as I understand, will reduce the punishment to a single one. The result is that the defendant, instead of being injured, is substantially benefited by protection against the numerous punishments for the same offense."

Tweed's counsel, it is understood, are preparing a plan of action whereby the proceedings of the court will be set aside, without, as they hope, taking the case to the Court of Appeals. Their plan of action will be decided upon by to-morrow.

THE MAIN POINTS OF THE INDICTMENT.

The indictment against Tweed contains 220 counts, founded on fifty-five different claims, the charge against him being that he, as a member of the Board of Audit, omitted to audit these claims. Each claim is counted upon in the indictment in four different ways, (thus bringing the total number of counts up to 220,) and is set out in four different ways. The first count of each set charges that Tweed omitted to audit claims presented. The second count charges that he omitted to audit claims which were false. The third count charges that he omitted to audit claims which were false and which he knew to be false, and the fourth count charges that he, being an officer intrusted with certain power to be exercised by him for the public benefit and the interest of the people of the City and County of New-York, did, with intent to pervert such powers, cause these claims to be passed. Thus, in point of variation, there are only four counts in the indictment, but as these four are applicable to the fifty-five different claims, and are repeated in respect to each distinct claim, the total number of counts appear as 220.

THE JURY.

After the jury had rendered their verdict and were discharged, yesterday, they entered into an agreement not to divulge any part of their deliberations while in the jury-box. Notwithstanding this fact, however, several important items of information relative to their proceedings have been obtained. During the trial the jury and each member of it was continually under the surveillance of detectives, who were detailed from Pinkerton's agency. During the course of the trial, and while the jury were lodging at the Astor House, they found, upon returning to their reception-room one evening, fifteen copies of a certain two-cent morning journal, which is well known as the official Tweed organ of the City. These papers contained a long article on the case of "the Boss," which appeared to have been written with the intention of influencing the action of the jury. The article was marked, and the papers were laid together upon the table in the room. Yesterday evening, one of the jurors, upon being questioned as to how these papers came there, said that he understood that Mr. Mayo, another juror, had requested the publisher of the paper in question to send them to the jury-room. Upon noting the contents of the article referred to, the foreman of the jury threw the papers into the fire.

WHAT THE FOREMAN SAYS.

During an interview held with Mr. David Palmer, foreman of the jury, he stated that he had pledged himself, in common with his associates, not to speak of what had occurred during the time that the jury was trying to determine upon a verdict; still there were some things which he could state without violating his pledge or breaking faith with his fellow-jurymen. The verdict which had been returned was rendered by every man on the jury from a firm conviction of right, and with a desire to do their duty as citizens. Personally Mr. Palmer had every sympathy for Tweed; he disliked to find him guilty of the offenses laid at his door; he could hardly bring himself to give his vote for the conviction of a man who had occupied the positions of trust that he had. This was also the case with several of the other jurors, but they were all honest men, trying to do what was right; and though the duty was a painful one, every member of the jury had believed the prisoner deserving of punishment, and he had been found guilty accordingly. During their deliberations one gentleman had said something relative to how a verdict of guilty would be received by the public. Another juror replied: "We have nothing to do with public sentiment, we have nothing to do with what effect our verdict will have, or how it will be received by the public; we must render a verdict upon the evidence." This spirit had pervaded the jury from the commencement of the trial.

Upon being asked what effect the argument of the counsel for the defense had produced upon the minds of the jury, Mr. Palmer said that before the summing up of Mr. Graham, and after the evidence in the case had all been given, there appeared to be no doubt in the minds of any of the jurymen. He was certainly convinced of the guilt of the prisoner, and the others appeared to be so. When Mr. Graham had concluded his speech, however, one or two of the jury appeared to change their opinion somewhat, though why they should do so, Mr. Palmer was at a loss to understand. Mr. Graham's speech was certainly a very fine effort, taken as a specimen of oratory, but as an argument advanced in opposition to the array of facts which went to prove Tweed's guilt, it amounted to nothing. No lawyer, were he ever so able, could have made the intelligent jurymen forget the evidence which had been rendered against the accused.

After the trial was over and the jury had retired to the room, they began at once to enter into a discussion of the case, and it was at once evident that each member was acting from an honest stand-point; at the same time it was plain that they did not thoroughly understand the clauses of the indictments and counts. Finding a great difference of opinion relative to the meaning of one or two matters of importance the foreman had deemed it well to return to the court and ask for a more explicit charge upon the doubtful points. Upon this having been given they had been able to come more nearly to a decision, but still certain little difference of opinion existed, and in the discussion of these the night wore on. Many of the jurymen became exhausted, and worn out with the continual strain upon them, lay down on the floor and slept soundly for an hour or more; others who could not agree, continued the discussion of the case, determined to arrive at some decision.

At no time during the deliberation of the jury had they been undecided as to the guilt of the prisoner. Their great difficulty had been to determine upon which, if any, of the several counts he was innocent. Discussion upon such minor points had occupied the night, but at no time was there any indication that a verdict would not be arrived at. A report which has been circulated, apparently upon good foundation, to the effect that two of the jury had been for acquittal, and that on this account an agreement could not be arrived at, is untrue.

Mr. Palmer, upon being asked if he believes that any attempt had been made to bribe any of the jury, said that as far as his knowledge went no such attempt had been made. Of course he could not be positive in relation to any one but himself; still he felt sure in his own mind that no effort had been made to tamper with any of his associates. From the commencement of the case until it's end no member of the jury had been allowed to go anywhere without the company of a Deputy Sheriff, and most of them had never been separated during the course of the proceedings. He had gone to his store once, and Mr. Mayo has been allowed permission to visit his house, but they had both been under the charge of officers.

A CONVERSATION WITH OTHER JURORS.

In a conversation had with Mr. Simon Davidson he stated that he believed every one of the jury had rendered their verdict with a full conviction of being right. They had consumed so much time on account, principally, of a misapprehension of the evidence as bearing upon the several counts. This was particularly the case in relation to the fourth charge of corruption in office. No fears of disagreement had ever been entertained.

Three other members of the jury who were spoken with made statements substantially the same as that of Mr. Palmer. They all expressed themselves as being well pleased with the kind treatment which they had received at the hands of the court and officers. They complain, however, that the jury-room is much too small, and that it is badly ventilated.

It is stated that the German element, which was strongly represented on the jury, was also through the proceedings strongly in favor of a conviction on all the counts.

LAST SCHEMES OF THE DEFENSE.

Among the many rumors in circulation last evening, in regard to the Tweed case was one to the effect that the prisoner and his counsel were working hard to obtain from some one of the thirty-two Judges of the Supreme Court a stay of proceedings and an order for a new trial. The friends of Tweed, last evening, were loud in their boasts that the effort would be successful, and that those who reckoned on the prisoner being sent to the Penitentiary would find themselves grievously mistaken.

NO CHANCE FOR ESCAPE.

It is understood that considerable pressure was brought to bear on the Sheriff to induce him to look Tweed up, but Mr. Brennan declined to do so, expressing his belief that the prisoner would be in his place on Saturday when called up for sentence. The idea that Tweed contemplated an escape the Sheriff scouted as absurd.

THE HONEST JURY.

The following is a list of the twelve men who have done their duty:

David Palmer, No. 1 Stone street.
Adolph Opper, No. 43 Walker street.
Theodore Goldsmith, No. 103 Fulton street.
Daniel Webster Lebourveau, No. 745 Eighth avenue.
William Schlemmer, No. 209 Bowery.
Leonidas A. Von Prag, No. 375 Broadway.
Albert Schnitzler, No. 1 Cedar street.
Ellis H. Luby.
Jesse R. Mayo, No. 361 East Forty-ninth street.
Henry L. Chandler, No. 691 Sixth avenue.
Frederick Lewis, No. 94 White street.
Simon Davidson, No. 367 Broadway.

THE BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The annual meeting of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation was held to-day at the office of the Superintendent. The thirty-eighth annual report of the Directors gave the following: For the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, the gross earnings of the road were $1,822,108 18 against $1,716,399 42 for the previous year, an increase of $105,708 76. The expenditures were $1,625,063,98, or $173,950'49 larger than those of last year, giving a net income of $397,108 10. Of this amount $395,000 has constituted a dividend of ten per cent. on its capital of $3,950,000. During the year fourteen miles of steel rails have been laid which makes in all over forty miles now in use upon the road. Four new passenger depots have been constructed in addition to the prosecution of work upon the new station at the terminus of the road in Boston. The Stonington Branch Railroad has been added to the lines under control of this company, and besides, the Directors have purchased a controlling interest in the Warren and Bristol Railroad, and the whole, substantially of the Rail Mines, Warren and Providence Railroad

OBITUARY.

HON. JOHN PARKER HALE.

In the death of this distinguished statesman, which occurred yesterday, at his residence in Dover, N. H., one of the earliest, most eloquent, and consistent opponents of the aggressions of slavery has passed away, leaving a political record that, for purity and patriotism, is not excelled by many in the annals of his country. Mr. Hale became what political enemies called an "abolitionist," when the word was used to express all that was dangerous and malignant in politics, and while he was yet a Democrat, and dependent for political advancement on consistent advocacy of the marked views of the Democratic Party on slavery. He was among the first to advocate, within the Democratic Party, resistance to the extension of slavery, and was thus one of the most active agents in preparing the way for the great Republican Party which broke the power of the slave oligarchy and removed from the country's fame the reproach of that great crime. While he was a vigorous and uncompromising advocate of justice to the slaves, his genial temper and brilliant wit disarmed the fierce resentment frequently provoked in the breasts of the slave-owners in Congress.

Mr. Hale was a New-Englander, not only by birth and education, but by descent, on both sides, from men whose names are prominent in the early history of that section. The Hales were among the men of iron will who aided in founding the Colonies. Samuel Hale, grandfather of the late Senator, was an able lawyer in Colonial days, and John P. Hale, his son, and the father of Senator Hale, stood at the head of the Bar at which he practised. He married a daughter of Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien, of Machias, Me., then a port of Massachusetts. Capt. O'Brien distinguished himself in the Revolution by a series of brilliant operations at sea, and contributed not a little to the reputation earned by the cruisers of the young Republic against the veteran navy of England. Two other brothers of Senator Hale's mother also attained distinction in the Revolutionary struggle by their nautical skill and daring.

John Parkar Hale, Jr., as he was known in early life, was born in Rochester, Strafford County, N. H., March 31, 1806. He received an academical education at Phillips Academy, in Exeter, N. H., and matriculated at Bowdoin College in 1823, graduating in the class of 1827. He was a fellow-student of Longfellow, Hawthorne, S. S. Prentiss, Prof. Stowe, and the late President, Franklin Pierce. In 1828 he took up his residence at Dover, N. H., where he continued to live, with intervals of absence at New-York, where he practiced with success, and at Washington and Madrid in the performance of public duties till his death. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar at Dover in 1830. His practice grew rapidly, his genial and winning manner, and assiduous attention to the business of his clients, together with earnestness and eloquence in his pleadings, giving him marked success in his suits. So large had his practice grown in four years that he was obliged to take a partner to transact the business of his office. He was, in 1834, appointed by President Jackson United States Attorney for the District of New-Hampshire, and was removed by President Tyler, in 1840, for party reasons. The Democrats, in 1843, elected him to Congress, where the discussion of the slavery question had already begun. Mr. Hale took sides with the opponents of slavery. The Democrats, however, renominated him in 1845, but pronounced views against the annexation of Texas, which he maintained on anti-slavery grounds, caused the Democratic leaders to pronounce him a traitor, call a new convention, and nominate another candidate in his district. He ran as an independent candidate, but as a majority of all the votes cast was required to elect, the district was unrepresented in that Congress, no candidate having received the requisite number of votes. He was returned to the Legislature in 1846, and was chosen Speaker, and his bold defiance of the party leaders attached to him so many independent men that he was chosen United States Senator. He took his seat as the first, and at that time the only Senator elected on the Anti-Slavery platform. His position and pronounced opinions on this question brought upon him attacks from both the great parties—Whig and Democratic—of that day, and attempts were frequently made to intimidate him in the exciting debates that then arose. Here his wit and genial humor served him well in turning the bitter taunts and angry denunciations of the pro-slavery Senators.

In 1851 he was counsel for the defendants in the trials of the rescuers of the slave Shadrach from the United States Marshal in Boston. In 1852 he was nominated by the Free-soil Party for the Presidency, against Gen. Scott and Pierce, the Whig and Democratic candidates, receiving 157,685 votes, of which 440 were from the slave States.

At the expiration of his Senatorial term, in 1853, the Democrats, who had gained control of the New-Hampshire Legislature, chose Mr. Atherton to succeed him. It was at this period that Mr. Hale was induced by his friends to come to New-York to practice law, where his great professional reputation gained him many clients. He retained his residence in Dover, however, and in 1855 he was again chosen United States Senator to fill a vacancy, and in 1858 for the full term of six years. His career in the Senate resumed, he took rank at once among the leaders on the Republican side, and continued the eloquent advocacy of the rights of the slaves until the war was precipitated by their owners. His last public duties were discharged in the capacity of Minister to Spain, to which post he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln.

THOMAS BARING.

Dispatches from London yesterday announced that the death of Mr. Thomas Baring, brother to the late Sir Francis Baring, was currently reported. Mr. Baring was educated at Winchester school, and at an early age embarked in those mercantile pursuits in which so many members of the family to which he belonged earned such high reputations. In 1835 he was elected a member of Parliament for Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, which he continued to represent until 1837. Upon the death of Sir Matthew Wood, in 1843, he became a candidate for the City of London, with Mr. Pattison, but was defeated. In April, 1844, when Sir Frederick Pollock was elevated to the Bench, Mr. Baring was elected for the borough of Huntingdon, in the Conservative interest. Such was his reputation as an able financier, that in 1852, and again in 1858, Lord Derby offered him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of the City of London, and acted as one of the Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862. Mr. Baring was in the seventy-third year of his age.

A DISHONEST BOOK-KEEPER.

THE FLIGHT OF THE BOOK-KEEPER OF THE SYLVAN LAKE MINING COMPANY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 19.—Details were published a day or two ago of the robbing of the office of the Sylvan Lake Mining Company of $4,300 by the book-keeper, Charles Howard and particulars were given of the flight of Howard and his wife. Mrs. Howard has returned to her home. She says that on the night of the robbery her husband came into the house hurriedly, and told her he had received a dispatch from a Mr. Donnell, in New-York, informing him that a large fortune was awaiting him there, and that they must go to New-York at once. He hitched up his horse, and she got in the wagon with him, and he drove to the Hopewell Station, on the Dutchess and Columbia Road. She got out and went into the station, and he remained outside, apparently fixing the harness on his horse, till the train came, when they both got on board. At Matteawan they got off, and he gave a hackman $1 to hurry them to the Hudson River Railroad Station at Fishkill Landing. Upon his arrival at the latter place he wrote a telegram to Oliver Davidson, the agent of the mines, saying he was suddenly called away on business, but would return the next day, and, handing it to the night telegraph operator, told him not to send it till morning. He then, in company with his wife, got on board the first down train for New-York, and went to Jersey City, to his wife's father's, where they stayed all night. The next morning (Wednesday) he went out alone, saying he would be back by noon, but has not been seen since. He was traced to the steam-ship Trinacria, of the Anchor Line of steamers, which vessel sailed that day for Europe, and he is undoubtedly on board of her. Cable telegrams have been sent to the London authorities to arrest him when the steamer arrives.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Il Trovatore" was given at the Academy of Music last evening. Verdi's well-worn work attracted, as it always has done, a large audience, and the oft-sung tunes were listened to with quite as much delight, and, in some instances, redemanded with just as much earnestness as when the opera was at its freshest. Previous performances of "Il Trovatore" have been dealt with at sufficient length to make comment upon yesterday's recital, which was supplied, as were previous representations, by Mme. Nilsson, Miss Cary, and Signori Campanini and Del Puente, superfluous. Mme. Nilsson's *Leonora* has been cited already as a highly dramatic and finished personation; Miss Cary's *Azucena* is commended not only by the lady's singing, but also by the animation and force of her acting; Signor Campanini interprets with infinite charm the music allotted to *Manrico*, and Signor Del Puente fulfills the duties of *Il Conte di Luna* very successfully. The artists last night had no lack of encouragement: after "Di quella pira," Signor Campanini was four times summoned before the foot-lights; the "Miserere" scene was done twice; the tenor and Miss Cary were brought out after the melodious and touching duet in the last act; and after the dénouement, there was the regular post-mortem reappearance of everybody concerned.... The opera to-morrow will be "Rigoletto."

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The sale of seats for the first of Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts was commenced yesterday. We are glad to be able to mention that it was large, as a proper appreciation of the admirable entertainments Mr. Thomas and his orchestra provide for the New-York public denotes a welcome growth in the popularity of good music. The promise of Saturday's programme, which we have already made room for, and which may now be read in another column, indicates that the standard of selections is to be kept, this Winter, as high as ever. And the record of Mr. Thomas' orchestra is so creditable that nothing need be said in relation to the performance beyond mentioning the name of the band that will furnish it.

BRIEF NOTES.

The Hampton students will this evening sing at Steinway Hall....A concert, in which M. Capoul, Signor Del Puente, Misses Rosburgh and Bull, Signor Morosini, and a full orchestra will take part, is announced to occur at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening....The first public rehearsal for the first concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, to be given under Mr. Thomas' direction on Dec. 20, was held yesterday.

BOSTON.

A SCHOONER WRECKED AND ALL ON BOARD DROWNED—DISASTROUS SEASON FOR THE FISHERMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The owner of the schooner Robert Raikes, wrecked off the Nahant coast in Monday's storm, together with the City Marshal of Lynn and several wreckers, visited Dread Ledge to-day and identified portions of the lost vessel. She was on a voyage to Provincetown from Digby, Nova Scotia, and was commanded by John Ellis, with John Worth as mate, and James Corbett and Carlo Muzzington, as crew, all of whom were undoubtedly drowned. Some children's clothing was found on the Swampscott beach, which Mr. Cook, the owner of the Robert Raikes, thinks might have belonged to passengers in that vessel, as she was in the habit of carrying a few on her coastwise voyages. Ellis leaves a wife and two children, and Worth a wife and three children. The schooner was valued at $2,000, and was uninsured. None of the bodies have yet been discovered, but wreckers have been stationed along the shore to watch for them.

The fishing season, just closing by the return of the last vessels of the Gloucester fleets from the fishing grounds, is regarded as the most disastrous for many years. Twenty-four vessels, of a tonnage of 1,287 tons, and valued at $110,000, have been lost, together with 152 lives. Of these, three vessels and sixteen lives were lost in the herring fishery, five vessels in the Winter shore fisheries, two vessels and ten lives in the bank fishing, three vessels and thirty-two lives on Georges, nine vessels and sixty-eight lives in the bay fishing, and twenty-six lives lost from being washed overboard from various vessels. Of the result of the season's work the Winter shore, the Bank, and the Georges fisheries will make the best exhibit, and that of the bay fishing, or the mackerel catch, as it is called, the poorest. The bulk of the season's mackerel catch is now lying on the wharves, as it is impossible to move them at anything like fair prices, the market being greatly depressed. The depreciation in this class of fish alone, during the past six weeks, has been estimated at half a million dollars on what is now held in Gloucester. This unpleasant showing, and other losses of the year from fire, as well as from the disarrangement of business affairs all over the country, has tended to create a somewhat gloomy feeling among the people, but this will be of short duration, as with the uplifting of the business depression the trade of the community will improve, and they are such a plucky people that they cannot long be depressed.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the Southern States, with north-westerly winds, low temperature, and clear weather; north-westerly winds, clear, cold weather in the Ohio Valley and thence over Tennessee; north-westerly winds, falling temperature and partly cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States; north-westerly winds and generally clear weather from Iowa and Wisconsin to the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys; diminishing pressure, north-westerly winds, low temperature, clear, and clearing weather on the upper lakes; variable winds, cloudy weather, and occasional snow on the lower lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Southern States, falling temperature, generally heavy frosts, north-westerly winds, and clear weather.

For the Ohio Valley and thence over Tennessee and West Virginia, north-westerly winds, cold, clear weather.

For the lower lakes, north-westerly winds, occasional snow, cold, cloudy weather, clearing in the forenoon.

For the Middle and Eastern States, north-westerly and northerly winds, cold, clearing, and clear weather.

For the upper lakes and southward to Missouri, winds veering to southerly, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

All the reports are missing from the South-west, the North-west, and the Pacific coast.

MURDER OF A WOMAN IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW-CANAAN, Conn., Nov. 19.—Mrs. Joseph Selleck, a widow, owning and occupying alone a small place in this town, was brutally murdered this morning with an ax, her clothing saturated with kerosene, the house fired, and her body nearly consumed. The ax, with blood and hair, a small piece of the skull and brain, and an empty kerosene can were found in the room. A large pool of blood saturated the carpet and the floor. A small rocking-chair was upset and partly consumed. A hole was burned through the floor, through which the charred remains fell into the cellar. The skull showed two cuts with the ax. No clue to the murderer exists at present, and no motive can be conceived except plunder, as the house was ransacked. The Coroner's inquest will meet again to-morrow at 10 o'clock to take evidence.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

A NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.

THE ACTION OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS—THE DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY—HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.

Prices in Wall street yesterday were much better than on Tuesday, with the exception of some stocks which are inactive at present. Rumors of every kind prevailed concerning a defalcation in one of the largest banks, but no confirmation of the report could be obtained. The news from Europe was decidedly better, although large shipments of coin to America were reported. Public interest in Wall street is at present concentrated on the probable action of the Clearing-house Association at its meeting to-day. So far as information has been obtained, it seems likely that the report will not be adopted as first presented, but that it will be greatly modified or laid on the table. If it does pass several wealthy gentlemen have resolved to start a bank with an immense capital for the accommodation of Wall street brokers and operators, and will take the revenue which is now the main support of several of the Associated Banks belonging to the Clearing-house Association. The capital is proposed to be $10,000,000, and it is to be used exclusively for stock business in connection with the Stock Exchange. If the report of the Clearing-house Committee of nine is not adopted, this project will fall to the ground. Western Union has occupied the place of Pacific Mail upon the speculative list of the Stock Exchange, if the transactions of yesterday are a criterion. The dealings of the day amounted to nearly 100,000 shares. The Mercantile National Bank is yet considered good at the Clearing-house, and no action will be taken to throw it out unless future disclosures prove more damaging than those already made. Mr. John J. Stevens has been appointed joint receiver of the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad Company, to act with Mr. Abram S. Hewitt.

THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

A TIMES reporter called yesterday at the office of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street, and had a conversation with the President on the affairs of the company. He said that the result of the examination just concluded showed the assets to be $1,000,000 in excess of their liabilities. All the company required was time to pay what they owed, and they felt satisfied they would effect an early and satisfactory arrangement with their creditors. They were entering into negotiations with another sewing-machine company, and it was confidently anticipated that this arrangement would place the Domestic Company upon a most satisfactory footing. The amount for which their notes had gone to protest, he said, did not exceed $10,000, and the creditors felt no uneasiness as to their ability to meet their engagements with an extension of time. No serious effects would be felt among operators on account of their suspension, as their machines were manufactured for them by other firms. Within the past few days their notes had been protested, and finding it impossible to meet their engagements they were obliged to suspend. He said it was wholly untrue that any defalcation had been discovered. A meeting of creditors will take place in a few days, when a full statement of the company's affairs will be submitted. In 1870, the Domestic Machine Company was organized, with a capital of $100,000, and among its corporators were Eli J. Blake and his four brothers. It is stated that the company from its first start aimed at an amount of business rather in excess of their means to carry it on successfully.

When the stringency in money commenced, the company had to meet all the difficulties of transacting an extensive credit business, and after repeated efforts to live over the financial difficulty, they found themselves obliged to yield to circumstances. Another circumstance which contributed to embarrass the company was the erection of their new building which cost $300,000, the ground rent being about $30,000 a year. They had also to compete with older firms, and were compelled to offer easy terms to agents.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK.

The Secretary of the Mercantile National Bank stated, yesterday, that the result of Bank Examiner Meigs' investigation during the day was entirely satisfactory, and that matters did not appear so serious after examination as was at first feared. Mr. Meigs, he said, had reported to the Associated Banks that there was no cause for alarm. The business of the bank is being conducted as usual, and it is now thought that the losses in connection with the Domestic Sewing Machine Company will not be serious, as was at first supposed. The amount loaned to this company is about $350,000, chiefly upon the commercial paper of the company. Mr. White, the present President of the bank, stated that even though the entire sum loaned to the Domestic Machine Company should be lost it could in no way affect the stability of the institution, as they had a surplus of $337,000, not including any of the securities lodged in lieu of money advanced by Mr. Blake.

HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.

A meeting of the creditors of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. was held, yesterday afternoon, at the offices of the firm, No. 107 Franklin street. The meeting was numerously attended, representatives of the different companies and private individuals to whom this firm is indebted being present. Mr. P. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, occupied the chair, and Mr. Horatio Rogers, of Providence, acted as Secretary.

A statement of the liabilities and assets of the firm was read by the Secretary. It was the same as that read at Providence, R. I., on Saturday last, and published in full in Sunday's issue of THE TIMES, with an addition to the assets of an estimate of the private property of Messrs. Hoyt and Gallup. That of Mr. Hoyt is estimated at $1,500,000, and that of Mr. Gallup at $75,000. This makes the surplus of assets over liabilities $3,896,252.

Mr. Abraham Bayne, of Providence, explained the arrangements which the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company were making for the transfer of their property to the Trustees appointed to receive it for the benefit of the creditors. There were some difficulties, he said, about the drawing up of papers in the matter which impeded the progress of the proposed settlement.

Mr. E. F. Thurston, counsel for Amasa and William Sprague, reported that no difficulty existed between the firm of A. & W. Sprague and the Trustees as to the purpose for which the latter were appointed. The difficulty alluded to, he said, existed among the professional men representing the parties. The purpose of the Trustees was to give their personal attention to the management of the business of the firm, and to the settlement of its affairs. In doing that they desired to make themselves as secure as possible. For that purpose they wished to have the instrument on which they act drawn in such a manner as to avoid all personal financial responsibility on their part in the handling of the extensive trusts. The drawing of this instrument would be completed before the end of the present week. As to the paper issued by A. & W. Sprague, and indorsed by Hoyt, Sprague & Co., he said that some of the creditors in Providence who hold it were unwilling to give it up for notes issued by A. & W. Sprague, but not indorsed.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with Hoyt, Sprague & Co. as to the best course to be pursued for the promotion of the interests of the creditors.

Resolved, That said committee make their report either at a subsequent meeting or directly to the creditors, as the committee deem best.

On motion, it was resolved that the committee have power to fill all vacancies occurring in this body. The following committee was then appointed: William G. Lambert, Royal C. Taft, H. A. Russell, and the chairman. The meeting then adjourned.

THE INTERIOR BANKS.

The condition of the banking institutions throughout the interior is far from being satisfactory. At St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, it is quite unfavorable. The Chicago banks appear to be somewhat stronger in available resources than those of other large cities of the West, but elsewhere there is considerable embarrassment, particularly among the less prominent institutions. At St. Louis, the situation, for the moment, is perhaps worse than at Cincinnati or any other city except Pittsburg. Currency is growing more scarce, and the daily requirements of the market are not so easily supplied as they were a week or two ago.

THE DEFAULTING BROKER.

Deputy Sheriff Aarons, yesterday, attached $141 61 to the credit of Edw. K. Winship in the banking-house of Howes & Macy, and $19 in the Hanover Bank, for which Winship had a check. The attachments, like the previous ones, were made at the suit of Winship's creditors.

A FALSE REPORT.

There were rumors in Wall street, yesterday, that a large banking-house was in trouble, but nothing definite could be ascertained upon the subject, and neither Mr. Toppen nor Mr. Camp, of the Clearing-house, had heard of it. It is believed there was no foundation for the rumor.

THE ASSOCIATED BANKS.

The Associated Banks of this City will meet to-day to consider the propositions recently submitted by a committee of their body, the chief points of which are the abolition of the certification of checks, except the bank holds money to cover them, and the non-payment of interest on deposits in the future. The recommendations of the committee have been much discussed in banking and commercial circles, and formed the topic of general conversation yesterday in the street. While the propositions of the committee met with a good deal of favor at first, the opinion now seems to prevail that the changes proposed are of too sweeping a character, and that their adoption would prove more injurious than otherwise. It is certain that the propositions, as they now stand, will not be adopted. Modifications will be submitted to the meeting to-day, but it is probable, having in view the present depressed condition of affairs, that the whole subject will be postponed until financial matters are on a firmer basis. A TIMES reporter called upon several prominent bankers yesterday to ascertain their opinions on the subject. Mr. Leveridge, of the Bank of New-York, was of opinion that the original propositions would not be carried, and, even if they were, would not have the effect of driving money from New-York, as Philadelphia and Boston banks had already agreed to abide by any arrangement made by the New-York banks. A clearing-house for brokers, he said, such as that now being proposed, would be very desirable. This clearing-house for stocks would be desirable in one respect, as no "ring" could transact business without being immediately discovered.

The President of a Wall street bank, who did not wish his name mentioned, would not wish, during the present crisis, to make any radical change in the rules of the Associated Banks. He did not think the proposed changes, even if adopted, would have any material effect in taking capital away from New-York.

The cashier of an important bank in Nassau street said that the propositions of the committee were not likely to be adopted, as it required a two-third vote to alter the rules, and great opposition was manifested toward the proposed measures. When first submitted a majority of the banks favored the idea, but after considering the matter fully many of the prominent banks have altered their views on the subject, and will oppose the propositions. If carried, he had no doubt that capital would be driven from the City to Boston and Philadelphia. Banks should be allowed to manage their own affairs, and the Clearing-house should be only a place in which exchanges could be made.

Another prominent banker in Nassau street thought it was unnecessary to discuss the question, as he believed there was no probability that the recommendations of the committee would be adopted.

THE BOILER EXPERIMENTS.

TESTING THE BURSTING PRESSURE—A FAILURE THROUGH LEAKY VALVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19.—To-day being the day set apart by the Government Commissioners for the continuation of the experiments commenced on the 7th inst. at Sandy Hook, N. J., for the purpose of ascertaining the scientific and practical theory of boiler explosions, quite a number of people besides the members of the press and the Government Commissioners started on a special train this morning for the scene of operations. The official party consisted of General Supervising Inspector D. D. Leith, of Washington; Commissioners B. Crawford, of Pittsburg; H. V. Holmes, of Ohio; Jno. L. Deviney, Pittsburg; J. R. Robinson, Boston; Capt. Addison Low, New-York; Chas. W. Copeland, New-York; Local Inspectors Fitzgerald, of Cleveland; Reed, of Milwaukee; Supervising Inspector Menshaw, of Baltimore; Local Inspector Leville, of Baltimore; Supervising Inspector Shepard, of Buffalo; Local Inspectors Knight, of Buffalo; Cole, of Port Huron; Saunders, of Detroit; Farrow, of Chicago; Fisher, of Cincinnati; Houghton, of Louisville; Supervising Inspector Stevenson, of Galena, Ill.; Local Inspectors Neeld and Atkinson, of Pittsburg, Miss.; A. Steen and Green, of the United States Navy, Washington, D. C.; and Capt. Jones, of the English Navy. The Commissioners found only one boiler in readiness to be experimented with, it being an iron one some twenty-four feet long and forty inches in diameter, and put together with single rivets. This boiler was made by a Cincinnati boiler-maker, without any knowledge that it was to be subjected to any experiments. The maker was on the grounds to-day, and was terribly excited for fear the safety-valve should give way before the proper pressure had been arrived at. He asked for additional time to strengthen it, which was granted. It was anticipated that besides the Commissioners a select few would be permitted to witness the experiments from the interior of the bomb-proof structure. This was officially denied. The bomb-proof will contain a register and steam-gauge which will accurately indicate the variations of the steam in the boiler every five minutes until the explosion takes place. It was not until the afternoon that the safety-valve had been repaired and the fires rebuilt. When the steam-gauge indicated forty pounds to the square inch, it was discovered that the safety-valve and man-head were leaking, and when seventy pounds of steam had been raised the leakage was so bad that the experiments for the afternoon were abandoned. It is stated that the Commissioners did not intend to burst the boilers, but merely to experiment and see at what pressure the flues would collapse, and whether, if they did collapse, it would do any injury to the boiler shell. To-morrow the experiments will be resumed.

INDIA.

A THREATENED FAMINE IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.—The fears of famine in Bengal are revived. The press advise the importation of food from America.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARRIVALS OUT OF STEAMERS.

MOVILLE, Nov. 20.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Anglia, from New-York, Nov. 8, arrived early this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 20.—The National Line steam-ship Greece, from New-York Nov. 8, arrived yerterday, and proceeded.

FRANCE.

MACMAHON'S TERM EXTENDED TO SEVEN YEARS.

PARIS, Nov. 19—Midnight.—The Assembly held a tumultuous session to-night.

M. Deperge, a member of the Right, moved an amendment to the report of the Committee on Prolongation, providing that President MacMahon's powers be prolonged seven years independently of the adoption of the constitutional bills.

M. M. Labonlaye, Grevy, and others opposed the amendment, but it was adopted by a majority of 66.

A motion was then made on the part of the Right that a Committee of Thirty be appointed to report on the Constitutional bills.

The motion was adopted by a majority of 68 votes.

There is much excitement in Paris over the result.

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The proposals for the new loan of the Boston and Albany Railroad were opened to-day, and out of $1,200,000 only $500,000 were taken, as the corporation decided not to accept bids at less than par. This is indicative of the state of the money market.

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

Continued from First Page.

sel would meet him there upon which he could temporarily hoist his flag; but it being ascertained that the flag-ship Worcester could be got in readiness in three or four days at most, he was ordered to await the completion of her repairs, and proceed in that vessel. Since that time work has been going on incessantly, and on Saturday afternoon she completed coaling, and dropped down to the magazine, and took on board a full supply of ammunition before sailing.

OFFICERS ON THE WORCESTER.

The following officers go out on the Worcester, viz.: Rear Admiral G. H. Scott, commanding the North Atlantic Station; Lieut. Adolph Marix, Flag Lieutenant; Secretary, Alexander McKinley; Admiral's Clerk, Walter G. Jones; Capt. Wm. D. Whiting, commanding; Lieut. Commander Merrill Miller, executive officer; Lieut. Commander George T. Davis, navigator; Lieuts. Charles S. Sperry, Wm. T. Burwell, George A. Bickwell, Edward Woodman, and Andrew Dunlap; Ensign, L. L. Reamey; Fleet Surgeon, Geo. Peck; Assistant Surgeons, James R. Waggoner and G. M. Bartolette; Fleet Paymaster, Henry M. Denniston; Fleet and Chief Engineer, Edward S. De Luce; First Assistant Engineers, S. L. Smith and J. L. Hannum; Fleet Pay Clerk, Frank H. Swift; Chaplain, Crawford; Captain of Marines, N. C. Noakes; Lieut. S. W. Quackenbush; Captain's Clerk, Wm. M. Whiting; Pay Clerk, John. E. Gilchrist; Boatswain, Alex. McCorn; Gunner, T. B. Watkins; Carpenter, Wm. A. Barry; Sailmaker, Wm. Whitney.

THE MAHOPAC AND HER COMPANY.

The United States monitor Mahopac, which has been undergoing repairs at the Norfolk Navy-yard, has been completed, and is now taking in coal. She will be ready for sea about the 20th inst. Capt. E. K. Owens goes out in command of her. The following officers have been ordered to report on board the Mahopac on or before the 20th inst.: Lieut. Commander Chas. E. Clark, to be Executive Officer; Master, Chas. Brown; First Assistant Engineer, A. J. Kinyon; Second Assistant Engineers, F. C. Burchard and Geo. Corrie, Jr.; Geo. L. Foreman, Captain's Clerk. The Mahopac is a 550-ton iron-clad, and carries two fifteen-inch guns. She will touch at Key West, and from thence proceed to Havana or Santiago, as the Admiral may direct.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The work at the navy-yard was yesterday very brisk, fifty extra men having been engaged for the Construction, Ordnance, and Equipment Bureaus. A large force of unemployed men remained outside the gate during the greater part of the day, waiting for an opportunity to gain employment, there having been various rumors afloat relative to the numbers that would be required upon the works recently ordered. The strict rule was enforced yesterday with regard to the admission into the yard of persons who had no business to call them there. The work on the frigates Colorado and Minnesota is progressing rapidly, all the men that can be employed to advantage having been engaged on these vessels. A large number of hands will also be set to work to-day on the turret-ship Roanoke. This vessel has three turrets, and when ready for sea will be armed with six 15-inch guns—two for each turret. In smooth water it is believed by the officers in the Navy-yard that the Roanoke will compete with any vessel afloat, and will throw a weight of metal sufficient to demolish any stone fortification. Admiral Rowan held a private meeting yesterday with the heads of the various departments in the navy-yard, and issued certain instructions, the precise nature of which could not be gathered. It was, however, understood that the work in the yard is to be prosecuted with great activity in all its branches, but at the same time the greatest secrecy is to be observed as to the orders that might be issued. There appears to be a great diversity of opinion among the officers in the navy-yard as to the probability of war. The Florida and Swatara are to be fitted out as soon as the hands can be taken off from the more important vessels, but should they be required before the time now expected, a large force of additional men will be engaged for the purpose. The chiefs of the various bureaus say there is no scarcity of men, and when the orders are received to proceed with the work, requisitions will be made on the executive officer, who will at once engage the necessary force. The officers of the Marine Corps have received instructions to enlist recruits, and all passes for seamen and marines to leave the yard have been recalled.

LOCAL MOVEMENTS.

THE CUBAN JUNTA

The prominent Cuban citizens put in an early appearance at the Cuban Junta yesterday. Some important business was transacted with closed doors. The meeting which took place was addressed by Gen. Villegas, Col. Valdama, Col. Villegas, and Col. Macias. Gen. Jourdan was also present. During the day several military men called at the Junta and had private interviews. Applications are daily being made by parties to join the insurgent ranks. The Junta says that in consequence of the neutrality laws their services cannot be accepted. It was pretty generally admitted yesterday that preparations were being hurriedly made by the Junta for dispatching another expedition. Col. Villegas, however, denies the statement.

A MEMBER OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARRESTED.

A young man named Romay announced to the Junta yesterday that he had received a communication from Havana stating that his brother, Emilio E. Romay, of No. 82 Wall street, who left this City on board the steamer New-York, was arrested with others before the vessel reached her pier at Havana, and had been thrown into prison. Mr. Romay was engaged in the cigar trade, and went to Havana on business matters. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States, and has been a member of the First Company of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G., for the last four years. Mr. Romay lived in West Thirty-fifth street with his family. His life is insured for $25,000 in the Equitable Life Insurance Company.

NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Adjt.-Gen. Stryker has received offers from a number of officers and men of the militia regiments to serve in Cuba. Among them are Col. J. Madison Drake, Third Regiment; Col. Angel, Seventh Regiment; Major Du Bois, Fourth Battalion; Major Arey, late of the Fifteenth Regiment, who offers a company from Newark, and a number of officers in Paterson, who promise a regiment from that city. Company A, Fourth Regiment, have also tendered their services. A colored company in Jersey City has offered its services, and proposes holding a mass-meeting at an early date to express sympathy with Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORRO CASTLE.

The Morro Castle, Capt. Morton, from Havana, anchored at Pier No. 13 North River, to-day. Capt. Morton reports Havana very quiet, and business dull in the extreme. No excitement was perceptible in the city over the news of the continued Virginius executions. A rumor, indicating the sentiments entertained in high Spanish circles regarding the shooting of the crew of the Virginius, was current, representing the General of the Marines as having censured the commander of the Tornado for not having "sunk the pirate at once with all on board."

SUBSCRIPTIONS COMING IN.

A communication has been received by the Cuban Junta stating that the Cubans at Key West had subscribed $6,000 in aid of the fund for fitting out another expedition, and that fifty men had enrolled their names as volunteers. The money was received yesterday by the Central Committee in this City. Last night 500 of the members of La Union Protectora attended at the establishment of Señor Trujillo, and handed over to him $1,200 for the Central Committee.

STOKES AND WALWORTH.

THE ARISTOCRATIC CONVICTS ORDERED TO AUBURN—BOTH UNDER MEDICAL TREATMENT.

A draft of fifty convicts went from Sing Sing Prison to Auburn last evening. The authorities intended that Stokes and Walworth should have been among the number, but the serious illness of both prevented their removal for the present. On his arrival at the prison, Stokes complained of a severe attack of asthma. After a careful examination by the Prison Physician, he was admitted to the hospital. In order more fully to satisfy the officers of the prison as to the health of Stokes, Dr. James R. Wood, of New-York, Stokes' physician, was sent to consult with Dr. Pryne and make a critical examination. The following is Dr. Wood's statement:

"I visited Edward S. Stokes at the hospital in Sing Sing Prison, in consultation with Dr. Peter Pryne, and found him suffering from asthma. I have seen him occasionally for the last ten or twelve years with very severe paroxysms of asthma. He is also suffering from specific disease, and he is afflicted with catarrh. I have been his family physician for many years, and have prescribed for him during his confinement at the Tombs from time to time. During the last three months of his confinement he was continually under my treatment. I feel that Dr. Pryne, in placing him in hospital, did perfectly right. It would not have been humane for him to have done otherwise. It is our decided opinion that he should remain there for the present. He is now, as he has been for the last three months, under a course of treatment, and which we feel it is important should be continued. It is Dr. Pryne's wish and the wish of Stokes' friends that I should visit him occasionally, which I have promised to do."

Stokes is uneasy under prison rule, and was greatly alarmed when informed by the Warden that he must go to Auburn Prison. Many very silly letters are received at the prison for Stokes, some congratulating him on his light sentence, others asking for his autograph, all of which, of course, are destroyed. Walworth has become melancholy in the extreme since the novelty of prison life has passed, and he has settled down to the monotony of tramping from the mess-rom to the work-shop and from thence to his gloomy cell. He appears to have realized the stern reality of prison discipline, but is very quiet and submits promptly to the rules of the prison. He never speaks unkindly of any one, answers all questions in a gentle tone of voice; but, when left to himself, appears overwhelmed with sorrow and remorse. He has lost all freshness of countenance, and seems to be breaking down rapidly in health.

Last Sabbath while in the Chapel he was seized with vertigo, and had to be assisted to the hospital. Medicine was administered, and he retired to his cell, preferring its couch of straw to hospital treatment. Since then he has been suffering from pleurisy, and is, on the whole, a pitiable object; just on the threshold of life, he has the appearance of an old man. His physical punishment, however, seems nothing when compared to his mental agony. When sick he never complains, nor does he ask for anything, not wishing to give trouble.

SHARKEY'S ESCAPE.

Among criminal circles last night a curious story was current regarding Sharkey's escape. It was stated that Sharkey's lawyers came to him about two weeks ago, and told him that they had no hope of saving him from the execution of the death sentence pronounced on him by Recorder Hackett on hearing this. Maggie Jourdan told Sharkey that he must escape, and that she would plan the means by which he would succeed. At various times she succeeded in conveying to his cell the different portions of the female apparel in which he made his escape. Sarah Allen, from her friendly relations, was taken into the scheme, and gave it her willing co-operation. A false key to Sharkey's cell door was procured, an impression having been taken in wax by Maggie Jourdan. Everything was prepared, and on last Saturday Sharkey was ready to walk out of the Tombs as he did yesterday. Warden Johnson, however, came in and began an inspection of the tier, when Sharkey hid away the women's clothes, and abandoned the project. Yesterday, however, Maggie Jourdan remained by the cell-door while Sharkey shaved off his moustache, and dressed himself in the clothes furnished him. He wore a black silk body, skirt, and panier, a dark shawl, bonnet, white veil, and new lady's gaiters, with brass heel-tips. Sarah Allen came in at the appointed time, and gave him her pass. The remaining details of the escape are generally known.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF DELAWARE.

ENCOURAGING NEWS—BUSINESS IMPROVING—NO FURTHER REDUCTIONS—CHANGES FOR THE BETTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 19.—At the car-shops and ship-yard of the Jackson & Sharp Company, no further reduction of force is necessary—if any change is made it will be to take on new hands. There is now enough work contracted for to keep all the men employed until Spring, and if more orders come in, as is not unlikely, the force will be increased. Among the contracts in the car-shops is one to supply a railway in Brazil. Wages have been reduced ten to fifteen per cent. in all departments, and in special cases, twenty and twenty-five per cent. Work in the ship-yard (wooden) promises well.

At the iron ship-yard and machine shop of Posey, Jones & Co., a full number of hands are employed, one large ship for the New-York and New-Orleans trade, and three smaller ones, for South America, being under construction. With this work on hand, the men will be fully employed all winter, as far as can be anticipated now.

The rolling-mills are suffering from lack of orders. Those of the Diamond State Iron Company, after being idle two weeks, are running this week, and will keep at work whenever enough orders are received to warrant it. The works of the Wilmington Rolling-mill Company are running as usual, and also those of Seidel & Hastings. The mill of Marshall & Co., at Newport, five miles out of town, suspended work on Saturday, and discharged seventy men.

At the ship-yard of the Harlon & Hollingsworth Company work has not been pressing, but nearly the usual force has been kept employed, and now special exertions will be made for the next two weeks, night and day, upon the repairs to the iron-clad Canonicus.

There has been, all things considered, very little little change in the industrial situation here within the last three weeks, but whatever modification is apparent is rather in the direction of improvement than the contrary. We are now down to hard pan, and no more men are likely to be idle than already are so; if anything occurs to change affairs, it must be of a character to make more work.

SERENADE TO GOV. DIX AND CONTROLLER HOPKINS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The Republican General Committee of this city, accompanied by Sullivan's Band, to-night complimented Gov. Dix and Controller Hopkins with a serenade. Each of these gentlemen made a speech. The Governor congratulated the Republican Party and the people of the State on the re-election of Mr. Hopkins, whom he characterized as an efficient, faithful, and trustworthy public officer.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 19.—In the Supreme Court here this afternoon the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against the Eastern Railroad, for killing Capt. Norton in the Seabrook smash-up. Judge Foster has not yet announced the amount of damages he will award.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 19.—Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn, Director General of the United States Centennial Commission, to-day addressed a circular communication to the Governors of every State and Territory in the Union soliciting their co-operation in getting up State boards for the purpose of securing thorough representation in the exhibition. Circulars were also issued containing carefully compiled instructions in detail to those desiring to become exhibitors in the exposition. Director General Goshorn to-morrow leaves for his home in Ohio, where he will personally endeavor to awaken an interest in the enterprise.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Detective Walling arrested last evening George S. Manning, of Kingston, Jamaica, who was in the revenue service at that place, on the charge of forgery. The prisoner is locked up at Police Headquarters until the necessary papers are furnished.

The filthy and infectious "Sponge Pad" and pitiless iron "Finger Pad" Trusses have yielded to the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway. Easy, and never displaced.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts possess the superiority claimed for them."—E. C. HAZARD.—*Advertisement.*

"Tried and True."—What words of confidence and trust are these! It is what many a poor sufferer can say of Helmbold's Buchu. It is the only reliable medicine of those terrible diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. Full particulars with each bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and health to the child.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

Save Your Gas Bills.—Ask your grocer for CHARD & HOWES' SILVER SPRING OIL. Brilliant and safe. No. 134 Maiden lane.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BURNS—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Cornelius Blauvelt, GEO. H. BURNS to MARY R., daughter of Danl T. Williams, Esq., all of this City.

NEILSON—GEBHARD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Wm. H. Neilson, Jr., FREDERICK NEILSON to MARY ISABELLE GEBHARD, daughter of the late Fredk. C. Gebhard.

SERRELL—HETFIELD.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. J. Yerkes D. D., HAROLD SERRELL to ANNA R., daughter of Lew Hetfield, Esq., all of Plainfield, N. J.

SPRINGER—McNAUGHTON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18 by Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., EMILY C., eldest daughter of J. R. McNaughton, to PETER SPRINGER, all of Brooklyn.

SMITH—McPHAIL.—Wednesday, Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. David Inglis, WM CHANDLER SMITH to M. LOUISE, daughter of the late Dr L. C. McPhail, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Woody Crest, West Morrisania, on the 19th inst., HARRIET SCHUYLER, daughter of the late Smith W. Anderson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Nov. 16, MR SAMUEL ADAMS, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral services at the Central M. E. Church, (Williamsburg,) on Thursday, Nov. 20, at 1:30 o'clock.

BARNUM.—Of paralysis, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at her residence, No. 438 5th av., CHARITY, wife of P. T. Barnum, aged 65.

Funeral at Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 22 at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

EARLE.—At Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 19, MARIA, wife of Richard W. Earle, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday next, at 12 M., at her late residence, and at 12:30 o'clock, at Rev. J. Y. Debaun's Church, Hackensack.

HARING.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, [illegible] HARING youngest son of John and Kate Haring.

Funeral services at their residence, No. 319 West 20th st., on Thursday evening, 20th inst., at [illegible] o'clock.

HAYDOCK.—On the 12th inst., at her residence, near Troy, N. Y., MARIA A. HAYDOCK, in the 78th year of her age.

HOLDREGE.—In Boston, Nov. 17, EMILY C., wife of George W. Holdrege and daughter of Prof. Wm. P. Atkinson, aged 26 years.

MERRELL.—At Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov 19, 1873, JAMES MERRELL, late Secretary of the National Trust Company of this City.

MOSELEY.—Wednesday, Nov. 19, at Fifth Avenue Hotel, Hon. WILLIAM A. MOSELEY, of Buffalo.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, on Saturday, Nov. 22, at 11 A. M.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

NALL.—Drowned, on Lake St. Clair, Michigan, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, ARNOTT ALFRED NALL, aged 2[illegible] years, the eldest and beloved son of James Nall, Jr., Esq., and grandson of Rev. James Nall, Sr., of Detroit, Mich.

His remains have been recovered, and were interred in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, on 19th inst.

PITTINGER.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1873, after a short illness, REBECCA E., wife of James H. Pittinger.

Funeral from her late residence, corner of Baltic st. and Kingston av., Thursday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

PRINCE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, SUSIE J., wife of Wm. A. Prince and only daughter of E. H. Gage, Esq., aged 30 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 305 Adelphi st., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Remains will be interred at Green-Wood.

SAFFORD.—In Franklin, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov 19, CARRIE B., eldest daughter of Henrietta F. and the late John Safford, aged 16 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. John Maxwell, No. 69 1st place, Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.

SHEAR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873, WILLIAM SHEAR, formerly of Augusta, Ga., in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his brother-in-law, George T. Jackson, No. 138 East 26th st., on Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

WEDEKIND.—On Monday morning, Nov. 17, after a short illness, EDWARD WEDEKIND, aged 37 years, [illegible] months, and 22 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. James' Church, 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, 20th inst.

WHITE.—At Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., of apoplexy, MARY, widow of the late Henry White, M. D.

Funeral services at her late residence, Thursday, Nov. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance to meet the friends on the arrival of the 9:10 A. M. train of the Hudson River Railroad at Peekskill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART SALE!

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING.

Also, FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

THE RONDEL COLLECTION,

Comprising about 100 pictures; the entire collection of paintings, water colors and sketches by F. Rondel, Esq.

Also, more than 100 other paintings and water colors by prominent American artists, and a few fine foreign pictures.

From the New-York Times.

There is no need to remind our readers that the present is a most disastrous time for art, and there is therefore, the more reason to suppose that great bargains will be obtained at this sale.

CURIOUS AND RARE!

ANTIQUE FURNITURE!

Now on exhibition free at the Clinton Hall Salesrooms.

An extraordinary collection of curious and rare Antique Furniture, Old Chinas, Delfts, Armor, Clocks, Bronzes, India Cashmere, Carpets and Rugs, Turkish and Persian Rugs, Japanese Cabinets, &c., &c. The collection contains some of the choicest and finest antique furniture ever offered for sale in this City never before seen in this country, and in fine order comprising superbly carved Credences, Tables, Chests, Stipos, Cabinets, Side-boards, Chairs, Bedsteads, &c., &c.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S RUPTURE TRUSSES ARE the very best in use, being neat, clean, durable, and cheap; 60,000 already sold. Office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Send for pamphlet.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER, OF THIS WEEK, now ready, contains the Letter of Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., in reply to Bishop Pottor on the Dean of Canterbury; Bishop Cummins' Letter of Withdrawal from the Episcopal Church. The Law for Clergymen in the Church of England, and in the Episcopal Church in the United States. Rev. Dr. John Hall on the use of Dogma, and many other letters and papers on topics astir.

S. I. PRIME & CO., No. 37 Park row, New-York.

IN THE PRESENT CENTURY ONLY, AND principally within the past half, has the active principle of vegetable drugs become known; but, with all the research and investigations, there has not been any medicine discovered for the cure of BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and CALCULUS formation. These are admitted facts by the most eminent in the medical profession, as well as the additional one, that the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER is a SPECIFIC in all of them. Price, 60 cents. Pamphlets, with letters and cures, by Dr. A. H. HEATH, free. Office No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 3:30 A. M. and 12 M. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting of the above Association will be held at Head-quarters, No. 2 Avenue A, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock. JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., President. WM. GLASER, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	26	Rosin, bbls.	37
Beeswax, pkgs.	1	[illegible]	2,737
Copper, bbls.	34	Stearine, pkgs.	160
Flour, bbls.	8,598	Tallow, pkgs.	23
Meal, bbls.	319	Oil-cake, pkgs.	220
Wheat, bushels	153,283	Beef, pkgs.	63
Corn, bushels	101,918	Pork, pkgs.	235
Oats, bushels	14,375	Cut-meats, pkgs.	552
Rye, bushels	15,381	Lard, tcs.	680
Malt, bushels	1,220	Lard, kegs	50
Barley, bushels	16,650	Butter, pkgs.	3,979
Peas, bushels	600	Cheese, pkgs.	10,801
Grass-seed, bags	70	Rice, pkgs.	194
Cotton, bales	5,111	Pea-nuts, bags	20
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	56	Starch, pkgs.	350
Eggs, bbls.	1,710	Tea, pkgs.	385
Beans, bbls.	710	Tobacco, hhds.	89
Hides, No.	877	Tobacco, pkgs.	672
Hemp, bales	51	Wool, bales	85
Hops, bales	267	Whisky, bbls.	427

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Peppina R., for London—33,693 bushels Corn.

By the bark Industria, for Antwerp—32,803 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Wustrow, for Queenstown—16,760 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Syringia, for Belfast—36,459 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Ponvert, for Cadiz—70,680 Staves.

By the bark Piskataqua, for Antwerp—4,016 tcs. Lard, 16,900 Staves, 55 cases Tobacco.

By the steamer Hammonia, for Havre—379 Hides, 514 hhds. Tobacco, 22,830 bushels Wheat, 50 bxs. Bacon, 98 bales Cotton.

By the bark Saguenay, for Gloucester—3,400 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Selina Stanford, for Naples—2,056 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Martino, for Cork—44,485 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Minnesota, for Liverpool—98 pks. Furs and Skins, 29,980 bushels Wheat, 49 logs Maple, 8 cases Lamps, 207 Car-wheels, 30 tcs. Beef, 28 bbls. Apples, 3,300 bales Cotton, 71 bbls. Tallow.

By the steamer New-York, for Bremen—249 hhds. Tobacco, 579 cases Tobacco, 20 bxs. Paper, 500 bxs. Starch, 1 Piano, 88 bales Tobacco, 300 bales Cotton, 5 cks. Gums, 5,525 bags Rice, 100 bbls. Beef, 50 bbls. Pork, 20 tcs. Lard, 6 bxs. Bromide Potassium, 100 bags Clover-seed, 40 bxs. Bacon.

BEES-WAX has been inactive at 29c.@31c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been very moderately sought after, with Adamantine, 10 ounces, quoted at 18½c.@19½c.; Paraffine, 31c.@32c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in some request at about previous prices, with sales reported of 2,000 bags by the Rebecca, and 1,500 bags by the Adelaide, both at Baltimore, within the range of 22c.@23c., gold. Telegrams from Amsterdam report the Dutch Government sale as having passed off quite satisfactorily, the bidding having been animated, and the prices realized having exceeded brokers' valuations 2 cents ℔ half kilo. These advices tended to strengthen the views of holders in this market, without, however, leading to important business. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19c.@19½c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 21c.@21½c.; prime, 21¾c.@22c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19c.@23c., gold; Java, 26c.@28½c.; Maracaibo, 22½c.@24½c.; Laguayra, 21½c.@23c.; San Domingo, 19c. gold. Jobbing trade moderate.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 2,225 bales, including 664 bales to shippers, 1,310 bales to spinners, 51 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. There has been rather more call for supplies for forward delivery, opening a shade easier but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,900 bales, (of which 2,100 bales were on last evening and 9,800 bales to-day,) with 1,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 27-32c.; December, 14⅞c.@14 15-16c.; January, 15 5-32c.@15 7-32c.; February, 15 7-16c.@15½c.; March, 15 27-32c.; April, 16 3-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,111 bales, including 1,018 from Norfolk, 334 from Savannah, 1,518 from Charleston, 14 from Washington, N. C., and 2,227 per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 19,231 bales, and thus far this week 88,571 bales, against 85,700 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 831,800 bales, against 967,312 bales same time last year....Consolidated—(five days)—Receipts, 89,571 bales; Ex. G. B., 32,709 bales; exports to the Continent, 13,128 bales. Stock—In New-York, 60,758 bales; consolidated stock, 375,138 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14⅝
Low Middling	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	16⅜	16½	16⅝	16⅝

EGGS—Have been in fair demand, and quoted at from 27c.@30c. for ordinary to very choice stock, with the main dealings reported at 28c.@29c. for very good to choice stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite actively sought after at a further advance of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. The demand has been mainly for shipping grades of stock, but has been also fair for trade and family Extras. Holders of the latter show much more confidence, and offer supplies with less freedom, at the current quotations. The sales reported since our last reached 23,800 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 50@$5, chiefly at $4 25@$4 75; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 35@$6, chiefly at $5 60@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 25@6 70, mainly at $6 40@$6 60; very good to very fancy do., at $6 75@$7 35; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6 10@$6 60, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 25@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Included in the sales were 5,500 bbls. City Mill, and 5,100 bbls. other shipping extras within our range. Sales were also reported of 10,000 bbls. Western shipping extras, December and January options, at $6 60 ℔ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 50@$5 00
Sour Flour	3 75@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 35@ 6 00
Extra State	6 25@ 7 35
Extra City	6 35@ 7 35
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 70@ 9 35
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@11 60

Southern Flour has been moderately active and quoted somewhat firmer in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,840 bbls., in lots, at from $5 35@$6 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 40@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5 35@$6 10 for inferior stock, ℔ bbl....Oregon Flour has been inactive, with Extras quoted from $6 75@$9 50 ℔ bbl....California Flour, good to choice Extras, $8 50@$9 25 ℔ bbl....Rye Flour has been quite active and firm, ranging from $4 50@$5 50 for very poor fine inferior to very choice Superfine; sales of 870 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, ℔ bbl....Corn-meal has been in brisk demand at from $3 10@$3 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 20@$3 65 for fair to very good; $3 65 for Golden Ear, now held at $3 75; $3 65@$3 70 for White do.; $3 30@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,600 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal has been in fair request at $1 15@$1 25 for Coarse, $1 25@$1 45 for Yellow, and $1 60@$1 70 for White, ℔ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at $6 25@$8 ℔ bbl....Buckwheat Flour in more demand, within the range of from $3 25@$3 65 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter for very choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—A brisk demand prevails for Spring Wheat, mainly for shipment, though partly for milling, and to some extent on speculative account at an advance of 3c.@4c. ℔ bushel, closing strong and buoyant, holders evincing less urgency in their offerings of stock at even the higher range of prices current to-day. The reports of obstruction to canal navigation from snow and ice tended to stimulate purchases, and to strengthen values. Winter Wheat has been in more request, but the bids have not been satisfactory to sellers, and business has been restricted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 258,500 bushels at $1 50, in part, for good No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, with $1 53 reported bid for prime do., afloat; $1 44@$1 46 for No. 2 do., afloat, and closing at $1 45½@$1 46 for prime samples; $1 40@$1 43 for fair to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago do., mostly at $1 42@$1 43 for boat-loads, with $1 45 reported bid for very choice, in store; $1 43@$1 45 for good to very choice No. 2 North-west do.; $1 35@$1 46 for Iowa and Minnesota Spring, ungraded stock; $1 38@$1 40 for No. 3 Spring; $1 50@$1 55 for Red Western; $1 55@$1 58 for Amber do., odd lots; $1 68@$1 75 for White do., on private terms, for White Canada, in bond....A fair demand has been noted for Spring Wheat, for forward delivery, but the extreme prices claimed for prime samples operated against free dealings. Sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels choice No. 1 Duluth Spring, December option, at $1 55 ℔ bushel....Corn has been very freely dealt in, in good part for shipment and on speculative account, at much stronger prices, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 241,000 bushels at 67½c.@68¾c. for sail Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 68½c. for prime samples; 67½c.@68¼c. for do., in store, mainly at 68c. for good average stock; 68½c.@69c. for choice do., in store; 69½c.@70c. for do., do., afloat, and 69c.@71c., mostly at 70c., for Yellow do....Rye has been quiet, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking prices for prime stock; Western boat-loads quoted at 95c.@98c....Barley firm and in fair demand; sales, 9,500 bushels Canada West at $1 65, and 6,000 bushels two rowed State at $1 30@$1 35 ℔ bushel....Barley Malt quiet, but quoted steady....Oats have been in more urgent request, with White quoted 2c. and Mixed 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels at 52c.@54½c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 53c.@54c. for boat-loads; 50c.@51c. for very poor do., in lots; 55c.@57c. for ordinary to prime White do., afloat, chiefly at 56c.@57c. for good to prime; 55c. for White do., in store; 52½c.@53c. for Mixed State....Buckwheat has been quoted higher, with more call for supplies. Sales of State, to arrive soon, at 90c. ℔ bushel....Feed in fair request, and quoted from $18@$25 ℔ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in pretty fair request, with prime shipping Bale Hay quoted at 95c.@$1; retailing qualities at $1 15@$1 50, and Rye Straw at 85c.@95c. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Prime Hay, $23@$25; good Hay, $22@$23; good shipping Hay, $18@$20; common shipping Hay, $12@$15; Long Rye Straw, $15@$16; Short Rye Straw, $12@$14; Oat Straw, $15@$16 ℔ ton.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 2,000 bales were sold at 1⅝c., and 150 bales do. at 1¾c., currency, ℔ lb. Market otherwise quiet and unchanged.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after, but at somewhat irregular prices; sales, 1,000 Rio Grande Cow, 20 lbs., 600 do. Steers, 1,000 Mexican Kips, 5,000 Dry Texas, and 160 Dry Southern on private terms. The stock in first hands to-day was 91,300 Hides and 600 bales do., against 125,100 Hides and 1,050 bales same time last year. The stock to-day comprised 33,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 9,000 Dry Montevideo, 11,800 Dry Rio Grande, 5,400 Dry Bogota, 7,300 Dry Central American, 700 Dry Tampico, 1,200 Dry and Salted Californias, 17,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 12,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 389 bales Calcutta Cow, 212 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been very sparingly dealt in, the purchases having been in a jobbing way to meet urgent wants within the previous range. We quote: New-York, growth 1873, 40c.@48c.; Western, 1873, 40c.@45c.; Eastern, 1873, 40c.@45c.; Yearlings, 1872, 20c.@30c.; Old Olds, 1870, '69, and '68, 8c.@15c.; Genuine Bavarians, 1873, 50c.@55c.; Patent Bavarians, 1873, 30c.@42c.; English, 1873, 37c.@40c.; Belgians, 1873, 35c.@38c.; California, 1873, 45c.@50c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—The demand has been very moderate and mostly for small lots, to provide for immediate wants, within the former range as to values, though for low grades the market has been depressed and irregular.

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull since our last, with quotations nominally unaltered. We quote: Cuba Clayed nominal at 18c.@20c.; Muscovado Refining, 19c.@21c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 25c.; English Islands, 28c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@80c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet on the basis of $2 70 for Strained; sales, 600 bbls....Nothing new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine dull, with sales reported of only 35 bbls. Merchantable at 41c., and 50 bbls. New York bbls. at 41½c. ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive on the basis of 5c. in bulk....Refined has been depressed and lower, on a moderate inquiry for shipment; sales, 10,000 bbls., early delivery, at 12¾c.; 3,000 bbls., December, at 13c., and 8,000 bbls. March and April, at 14c. and 14⅛c. ℔ gallon....Refined at Philadelphia, dull, with early deliveries quoted at 13⅛c., and December at 13c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 18⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active with sales reported of 600 bbls. Western Mess, part at $14 50, but including 500 bbls. for export on private terms; 50 bbls. old Prime Mess at $14 75; 300 bbls. new do. on private terms; with Extra Prime quoted at $13 25@$13 50 ℔ bbl. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. Western Mess, December option, sold at $14....Dressed Hogs in demand within the modified range of 6¼c.@6½c., and market Pigs at 6¾c.@7c....Cut-meats have been in fair request at about former figures, with sales reported of 4,100 Pickled Hams, 10@11 lbs., at 8½c.@9¼c.; 700 Smoked Hams, 11 lbs., at 11c.; 350 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, part 16@18 lbs., at 8½c.@9½c.; 3,060 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6½c.; 200 Smoked do. at 7½c.; 200 Rough Sides, 40 lbs., at 6½c.; and 11,000 lbs. Bellies, 10@11 lbs., at 9c....Bacon has been moderately active, with sales of 260 bxs. City Long Clear at 7⅞c.; 100 bxs. City Cumberland at 6c.; 300 bxs. Western Short Rib, prompt shipment from the West, at 7¼c.; 500 bxs. Western Short Clear, January option, at 7⅝c.; quoted at the close at 7½c.@7⅝c., with Long and Short Clear, same option, at 7½c.; and 100 bxs. City Long Clear, Winter option, at 7c....Lard has been in rather active request, closing about steady, on sales for early delivery of 1,875 tcs. Western Steam at 7 5-16c.@7⅜c., chiefly at 7⅜c. for prime; small lots of Western Kettle at 7¾c.@8c.; 300 tcs. City Steam at 7½c.; and small lots of Refined, for the Continent, at 8½c.@8⅝c. And for forward delivery, 250 tcs. Western Steam, November option, at 7⅜c.; 1,000 tcs. do., January, at 7 13-16c.; 3,250 tcs. do., February, at 7 15-16c.@8c....Beef quiet within the range of from $8 50@$10 for plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for extra Mess, ℔ bbl.; $19@$21 for prime Mess; $21@$26 for India Mess, and $20@$28 for extra do., ℔ tierce....Beef Hams in less demand at $18@$22 50 ℔ bbl....Butter has been moderately sought after, and quoted at from 24c.@37c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by product; at 37c.@42c. for strictly choice to fancy ½ ...., (including pails;) and 17c.@32c. for the range of Western, including rolls, at 23c.@30c....Cheese has been in comparatively good request, with State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 9c.@14c., chiefly at 13c.@13¾c. for good to fancy, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@13c.; Western product at 8c.@13c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed stock, ℔ lb.; job lots of stock ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. higher.

RICE—Has been rather more sought after since our last, with Carolina quoted steadier at from $7 75@$7 50; Patna, $7@$7 25, and Rangoon at $6 12½@$6 62½ ℔ 100 lbs. Messrs. Dan. Talmage's Sons, in their circular relative to recent movements in Rice, remark thus: "Carolina—Prices since our last have ruled very strong, the demand being unusually large for this season of the year. As the time is fast approaching for the close of water transportation, we believe the trade will do well to take hold liberally in view of the fact that both the freight and prices of Rice are low. It will be remembered that, as the rule, prices do not reach the lowest point until Midwinter, so that ordinarily the difference between the Fall and Winter rates of freight are more than overbalanced by such decline. As far as our article is concerned, the panic, by facilitating the speedy decline, has really advanced the interests of both the consumer and producer, enabling the one to take advantage of the fortunate combination of low prices and freight, the latter to dispose of his crop early in the season. Present rates commend themselves strongly to the buyer on account of their close proximity to those of the East India kinds; so light is the difference that the foreign has already been driven almost entirely out of the home demand. The turning of the full demand on to the Carolina styles is causing the crop to enter much more speedily into consumption, so that no doubt can now exist but that prices will be fully maintained, and should it prove that the crop has either been lessened in quantity or especially damaged in quality by the untoward weather in the latter part of harvest, prices for the sound portions will be largely enhanced. Rangoon—Rates on this style have advanced an item, in keeping with gold. Advices from abroad show great falling off in receipts from the East Indies, in both English and German ports. Prices at this point being relatively too low, importations have ceased. The stock, under a steady export demand, is still further reduced, being now less than 6,000 bags, which will be speedily exhausted, unless some improvement in prices shall take place, inducing a reopening of the stream from Europe. As far as the demand from the United States is concerned, the foreign kinds have lost their place temporarily, as the Carolina approximates so closely in price that purchases of the East Indies are only made to fill specific orders."

SUGARS—Holders of Raw have been rather firmer in their views, and offering stock quite moderately, while the demand has been less urgent, buyers having been reluctant to operate freely at asking rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,690 hhds. and 2,700 bxs., including 200 hhds. common to about good Refining Cuba at 6⅝c.@7⅛c.; 857 hhds. about good refining do. (placed a day or two since, but not previously made public,) at 7½c.; 20 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¼c.; 750 hhds. do., (late yesterday,) at 8⅜c.; 75 hhds. about scant fair to scant good refining Cuba at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 118 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6c.@6⅞c.; 2,200 bxs. do. at 6⅝c., and 500 bxs. clayed (late yesterday) at 7⅝c. ℔ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; good do., 7½c.@7⅝c.; Prime do., 7⅞c.@8c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8⅞c. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Hard quoted at 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; A's at 9½c.@10c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9⅛c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 251,000 lbs. at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; market steady; Stearine inactive but quoted steady at 8¼c. for prime.

WHISKY—Has been quoted higher and in good demand; sales 50 bbls. at 94¾c., and 305 bbls. at 95c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been less active. The demand for accommodations on the berth has been moderate, and the rates bid have been, as a rule, unsatisfactory to ship-owners, who have been claiming full previous figures, hence business has been on a restricted scale. In the chartering line a moderately active inquiry has been noted for tonnage suited to the Petroleum, Cotton, and Grain trades at about former quotations....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last, have been, by sail, 200 bales of Cotton at 7-16d. ℔ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; 400 hhds. Tobacco at 52s. 6d., and by steam, 50 tcs. Beef, 200 kegs merchandise, and 50 bbls. Apples on private terms; with Grain quoted nominally at 14d. ℔ bushel. Also two ships, 1,566 and 1,177 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on the basis of 65s....For London, a British bark, 312 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Oil-cake, at 37s. 6d. ℔ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 10 tons Clover-seed at 55s....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British brig, 235 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. ℔ bbl....For the British Channel, two brigs, 378 and 290 tons, with Sugar, reported from Bahia at 40s....For Belfast, a British bark, 879 tons, hence with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 8s. 7½d. ℔ quarter, and 150 tons Oil-cake at 37s. 6d. ℔ ton....For Cork and orders, two British ships, 930 and 914 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Havre, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms; also, an American bark 743 tons, hence with about 4,300 bbls. Naphtha at 7s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; and two barks with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ℔ lb....For the Continent direct, a bark, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum reported on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 1,700 tcs. Lard at 47s. 6d. ℔ ton, and by steam, 150 bxs. Bacon, on private terms; also a British bark, 474 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; and an American brig, 503 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at 1c. ℔ lb.; 550 bags Rice, 100 bags Clover-seed, and 600 pks. Merchandise, at full market rates; 150 bbls. Provisions at 6s. ℔ bbl., and 900 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 60s. for hhds. and 37s. 6d. for cases; also three brigs, 270, 229, and 180 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Bahia, at 37s. 6d., with option of Hamburg....For Rotterdam, by steam, 650 bxs. Bacon at 70s. ℔ ton....For Gibraltar and orders, a bark, 468 tons, and two brigs, 244 and 149 tons, with Coffee, reported from Bahia, at 45s.@47s. 6d....For Ancona, a British brig, 230 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 7s. 6d. ℔ bbl....For Jamaica, an American schooner, 136 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 80c. ℔ bbl....For New-York, a British bark, 518 tons, reported from Bahia, at £780.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873.

There was a fair but limited trade in Beeves on this forenoon, prices ranged from 7½c.@12c. ℔ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt. Milch Cows firm from $35@$55@$73 50 ℔ head, with one cow at $87. There were 200 Veals on sale, the Grass Calves to hand were coarse, and were nominal from $5@$8 50 ℔ head. There was a fair demand for Sheep, which some sold from 3c.@5½c. ℔ lb., always in large lots. Lambs sold in selected lots from 5⅞c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Trade opened weak in Hogs. Live Hogs worth from 4⅜c.@4¾c. ℔ lb., with actual sales of choice Hogs at 4¾c. ℔ lb.; City-dressed from 5½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.; Light Pigs at 7c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market Judd & Buckingham sold 256 Sheep, weight 14,850 lbs., at 3c. ℔ lb.; 484 Sheep, weight 35,510 lbs., at 4¼c. ℔ lb.; 204 Sheep, weight 15,470 lbs., at 4¾c. ℔ lb.; 400 Sheep, weight 32,740 lbs., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 2 cars held on sale and 2 cars due. T. Lerch sold 197 coarse Missouri Sheep, weight 17,730 lbs., at 4¾c. ℔ lb. C. F. Hotter held on sale 1 car of Sheep and 1 car of Grass Calves. J. H. Reid sold, late on yesterday afternoon, 3 cars of Ohio Hogs, average weight 220 lbs. ℔ head, at $4 81¼ ℔ cwt.; 3 cars of Ohio Hogs, average weight 220 lbs., scant, ℔ head, at $4 87½ ℔ cwt. Held on sale on this forenoon, 900 head of fair quality Ohio Hogs, including 92 head of choice quality, nearly pure bred, Berkshire Hogs, raised in Ohio, which were sold at noon for $1 75 ℔ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market Hume & Elliott sold 217 Sheep, weight 16,310 lbs., at 4¾c.; 153 Sheep, weight 12,150 lbs., at 4½c. ℔ lb.; 390 Sheep, weight 28,240 lbs., at 4¾c. ℔ lb.; 184 Sheep, weight 12,100 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 40 Sheep, weight 3,420 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 244 Sheep, weight 19,160 lbs., at $5 30 ℔ cwt.; 184 Sheep, weight 20,720 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 68 Lambs, weight 4,520 lbs., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 133 Lambs, weight 9,080 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 122 Lambs, weight 9,950 lbs., at 7¼c. ℔ lb. J. Kirby sold 65 Sheep, weight 5,210 lbs., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 34 Sheep, weight 2,750 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 116 Sheep, weight 8,930 lbs., at $5 84 ℔ cwt.; 185 Sheep, weight 13,010 lbs., at $5 85 ℔ cwt.; 31 Sheep, weight 2,180 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 68 Lambs, weight 3,950 lbs., at 5⅞c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Nov. 17, 1873: 1,476 head of horned Cattle, 11,570 Sheep and Lambs, 431 Calves, 14,733 Hogs, 14 Horses.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 6,125 Hogs, 1,690 Sheep and Lambs, 65 Grass Calves, with two cars of West due.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 5,822 Sheep and Lambs, 32 Cows, 91 Grass Calves, 31 Bulls.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 12 cars reported to arrive, 289 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 4,216 head, or 248 cars against 183 cars for the same time last week; the market was more active to-day, at weak yesterday's prices; about 1,000 head were disposed of; sales, 218 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,042 to 1,428 lbs., at $4 12½@$5 50; 343 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,164 to 1,451 lbs., at $4 45@$5 87½; 308 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,340 to 1,571 lbs., at $5 50@$6 12½; 54 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,086 to 1,204 lbs., at $4@$4 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 6,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,800 head, against 9,800 head for the same time last week; the market opened active at about last week's prices, with an improved feeling; sales 750 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 76 to 115 lbs., at $5@$5 87½; 1,500 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 76 to 95 lbs., at $4@$4 12½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,800 head, against 21,500 head for the same time last week; the market was dull at $4 25@$4 40 for light to heavy Hogs; choice lots of heavy at $4 50; sales 2,000 head Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois Hogs, ranging from 212 to 297 lbs., at $4 30@$4 50.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The low prices for Wool are causing more demand for the article, and manufacturers are inclined to increase their stock; but some of the heavy holders are not free sellers, as they are confident that the future will develop a better market. Prices are still more or less irregular; being governed by the fact whether the purchaser pays cash or asks for time payments, the figures being, of course, much in favor of the former. The sales have been at 45c.@50c. for Medium Extra and Double Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania, prompt cash purchasing from 45c.@47c., and Wisconsin and Michigan at 42c.@45c. ℔ lb. In Combing and Delaine Fleeces nothing of any consequence has been done, but prices cannot be quoted over 50c.@52½c., although an occasional small lot sells at a higher figure. The leading Delaine Mills, now running, have a supply for present wants, and are disposed to bear the present market. Canada Combing is quiet, and prices are nominally 55c.@57½c. ℔ lb.; superfine and extra Pulled have been selling at 35c.@50c., and California at 15c.@34c. for Fall and Spring, according to quality.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 4,637 bales; gross receipts, 5,627 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,907 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 4,500 bales; stock, 106,626 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.@14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 2,820 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,032 bales; to the Continent, 3,670 bales; coastwise, 784 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 39,180 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 19.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 678 bales; exports, coastwise, 704 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 26,326 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 19.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 1,632 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 32,116 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 19—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92¾@92⅞. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 96; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 91⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 34⅝.

2 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 ℔ cent., or 1 ℔ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 35¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 45c.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 35⅝.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 55c.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92⅞. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 96¼; 10-40s, 90¾; New 5s, 91¼.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36¼.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 19.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive steady; no transactions.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 65s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,800 bales were American.

Evening.—Bacon, 45s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for new Short Ribbed Middles.

LONDON, Nov. 19—Evening.—Common Rosin, 8s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Linseed-oil, £29 5s.@£29 9s. ℔ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 19.—Petroleum, 34½f. for fine Pale American.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Rentes closed at 57f. 62½c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Nov. 19, E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot, 19 by 100.11, situate on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 130.6 feet west of Third avenue, known as No. 181, for $8,925, the price, including incumbrances, amounting to $9,175. The purchaser was Samuel Philips, plaintiff in the legal action. The other two legal auctions announced were adjourned, viz.: Sale by James M. Miller of a leasehold property on West Fifty-fifth street, west of Eighth avenue, adjourned to the 26th inst., and sale by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of a house and lot on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, west of Fourth avenue, adjourned to Dec. 1. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. offered at public auction the brown-stone front house and lot No. 212 East Forty-sixth street, but no bids being received, the property was withdrawn. No further business was transacted. The market generally continues very dull, and in the way of business at present there is absolutely nothing of interest from day to day to report. Predictions as to when some activity will be shown amount to nothing, nor is it worth while to attempt to show how much real estate has been depreciated by the recent financial troubles, as such statements cannot be productive of any good. We prefer, therefore, to wait until facts are shown upon which reliable information can be based, and meanwhile to report the market each day as it really is.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day at the Exchange the following sales will be held:

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the plot of ground, containing ten City lots, in size 200.10 by 125, with unfinished buildings thereon, located on Fifth avenue, east side, taking in the block front between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known as the property of the Knickerbocker Hotel Company.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 75 Wall street, north-east corner of Pearl street, embracing a small building with lot, having a front on Wall street of 40.3 feet and on Pearl street of 3.8 feet. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot, 25 by 65 by 24 by 73, on the east side of Cherry street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, south side, 308.4 feet west of Avenue A.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 200 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 182 feet east of Eighth avenue, 20.6 by 40 by 98.9.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot, 20 by 93, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 214 feet east of First avenue.

By Nicholas R. Conner, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lot, 18.4 by 102.2, on East Eightieth street, south side, 163.10 feet east of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 4-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 181 East 117th st., n. s., 130.6 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 19x100.11 ....$8,925

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 18.8 FEET FRONT, IN 35TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE,

FOR FOUNDERIES, MANUFACTORIES, CHEMICAL WORKS, &c.

Large blocks of lots with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—THE desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60x100, No. 54 East 49th st., opposite Columbia College; rent, $250 per month; will be rented for the Winter or longer. Or will be sold furnished for $30,000, on easy terms. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A COMplete little palace, built in the most substantial manner, brown stone, with plate-glass front windows; all the conveniences of a twenty-thousand-dollar house for nearly half the money, on Washington av., near Fulton av. Inquire on the premises or at No. 73 Gates av., near Washington av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN OR PRIvate Families.—To lease, furnished, for two or more years, a first-class four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x60x98.9, on the north side of 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent, $300 per month. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60x100, No. 54 East 49th st., opposite Columbia College; rent, $250 per month; will be rented for the Winter or longer. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,330.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—ELEGANT IRON AND MARBLE STORE and building, No. 356 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., 30x175, extending to alley way in rear; possession 1st January. Apply at No. 3 Mercer st.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember No. 262

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway,

CORNER WARREN ST.

Capital, - - $1,000,000

Pays FOUR PER CENT. Interest per annum on Deposits subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. Interest per annum on special Deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK;

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange. First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, E. Turner, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe. Correspondents in Paris: Messrs. LIERBETTE, KANE & CO., No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,717,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,717,000 stock and bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872, and chapter 322, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894	$1,692,000
City Parks Improvement Fund stock, authorized by chapter 758, section 6, laws of 1873, payable in thirty years	300,000
Croton water-main stock, authorized by chapter 886, laws of 1873, payable Nov. 1, 1900	225,000
Dock bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by section 6, chapter 574, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1914	500,000

Said stocks and bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved, on the part of the Controller, to reject any or all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see *City Record.*

ANDR'W H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1873.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A second Dividend on the assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company will be paid in bonds of the City of Muscatine, Iowa, on presentation of the Union Trust Company certificates at the office of Messrs. Riggs & Co., No. 50 Wall st.

G. W. STANTON, Jr., JOHN ELLIOTT, D. WILSON, Committee.

DAVIDSON & JONES, BANKERS,

NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SAMUEL A. GAYLORD & CO.,

DEALERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES,

NEW-YORK, No. 33 Wall st. ST. LOUIS, No. 323 North 3d st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, GEORGE F. GANTZ,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
WILLIAM G. READ, ALONZO SLOTE,
ABM. R. VAN NEST, LUCIUS H. BIGLOW,
EDWARD H. OWEN, PETER I. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. HALSTED, JAMES McGEE,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER, ARTHUR T. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS, WARREN HARRIOT,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT, JOHN H. WAYDELL,
THOMAS C. POLLOCK, JOHN J. CRANE,
WILLIAM R. GARRISON.

INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.

MATTHEW BIRD, HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. JOHN F. HALSTED was unanimously elected President, and Mr. JOHN V. HARRIOTT, Vice President.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Long Island Brick Company will be held at No. 204 Pearl st., New-York, on MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1873, at 12 o'clock, for election of Trustees and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. M. N. DAY, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY ON BOND and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, $5,000 to $100,000. References: Hon. John J. Cisco, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq., Robt. H. Lowry, Esq. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., No. 155 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO.,

No. 10 Wall st.,

offer at private sale:

50 shares Mercantile National Bank stock.
20 shares New-York Gas Company stock.
$10,000 Little Miami Railroad 6 per cent. bonds.
$5,000 Cleveland and Pitts. R. R. 4th mortgage bonds.
$5,000 Hackensack and New-York Extension Railroad 1st mortgage bonds, due 1890.
$2,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark R. R. bonds.
$3,000 Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad 1st mortgage guaranteed gold bonds.

Also, a variety of dividend and non-dividend paying Railroad Securities, at current prices, in amounts to suit.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES FOR SALE AT PAR—NO BONUS.

About $100,000, in various sums, all first mortgages, on improved property, the rents of which are more than double the interest on the mortgages, which are about sixty per cent. of the cash value of the property.

Apply from 11 to 2 o'clock to the principal, Trinity Building, Room No. 90, (by elevator.)

MUTUAL GAS STOCK,

bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same. EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, Chartered by the United States. No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

ASSETS....OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.

SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL FAMILIES OR BOARDING-HOUSES, IN City or country, in want of a German Protestant cook, an excellent bread and cake maker, washer and ironer, can find one, for moderate wages, at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bethell, large selection of competent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AMERICAN, GERMAN, WELSH, ENGLISH, Scotch, Swedish, and Irish female servants found at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent English Protestant; is a first-class chamber-maid, and understands sewing thoroughly; can cut and fit and make children's clothes, and operate on the machine; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a German young woman; or a nurse and seamstress; City or country; has very best recommendations for capability, &c.; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a most excellent Swedish girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; highest testimonials given. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 94 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, BRIGHT, active, and industrious young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is very competent in every respect; comes highly recommended; moderate wages. Inquire for M. J., at No. 692 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Welsh Protestant girl, who thoroughly understands her duties as chamber-maid; is also a good seamstress; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of grown children; neat sewer; willing and obliging; best City reference from her last employer's. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO YEARS' REFERENCE from last employer; the highest testimonials as to capability and character; will assist at sewing. Call or address No. 622 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl; is capable of fulfilling first-class chamber-maid's situation, and waiting if required; City reference. Call at No. 210 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMber-maid and waitress, and to take care of children; best City references. Call at No. 105 East 27th st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or would do plain cooking; best City references from last employer. Call at No. 122 West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant chamber-maid and waitress; has four years' references; a good home more desirable than high wages. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—EITHER in City or country. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A French chamber-maid and nurse and be plain seamstress; has good references. Apply at 68 West 37th st.

THE FRENCH OFFICE

Having removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., near 6th av., families will, as in the past, be promptly furnished, on application, with most select class of help for every capacity.

No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WASHER, and ironer, who is an excellent bread and cake maker; would do chamber-work and waiting or general house-work; City or country; good references; moderate wages. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st. No charge to ladies.

COOK—TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND IRONING; understands the care of milk and making butter, and very good cook and baker; meats, games, soups, and pastries, &c.; wages not an object, but a good home; very best reference; prefers the country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable, well-recommended young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; can do all kinds nice or fancy cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has ten years' City reference from her former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable German young woman; is a very good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; best reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash, or iron; has highest testimonials; City or country. Can be seen at the large Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; OR WILL COOK, wash, and iron well; City or country; has best of references; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK, &c.—BY A STRONG, WILLING, CAPABLE English woman, with reference, in City or country; is a thorough cook or laundress; willing to do both, and to take wages adapted to the times. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at the Large Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a respectable German young woman; is a very good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as a thorough cook and an excellent baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Can be seen two days at No. 226 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS plain cook or laundress in a private family; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 West 27th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands her business perfectly; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 264 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French cooking, baking, pastries, and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 201 West 26th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook in a small private family; good baker; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 101 West 20th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; IS excellent on meats, games, soups, jellies, and a variety of dishes. Can be seen, with excellent reference, at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; will assist with washing; best reference. Call at No. 212 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Can be seen with her present employer at No. 152 East 73d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, French, in a small family; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 699 3d av., near 44th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; IS A FIRST-RATE washer and ironer; six years' excellent City reference from last employer. Apply at 374 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business; will assist with washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 112 West 20th st.

COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION, NO. 60 East 10th st., formerly Bible House, is prepared to furnish colored servants direct from the South on short notice.

GOOD SERVANTS AT REDUCED WAGES,

and generally well recommended, now on hand at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A THOROUGH, ENERgetic, middle-aged Protestant American; is not above work; understands nice cooking, baking, and marketing; is neat, systematic, and reliable; also adequate to undertake any position of trust; the very best of references given. Call at No. 124 West Broadway, near Beach st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant widow woman as housekeeper in a widower's family where a working woman is required; no objections to a large family; is willing to make herself useful; private or public; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as working housekeeper or seamstress; is a handsome embroiderer; the best of City references. Call at No. 218 West 27th st., first floor, back room.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan widow lady, without incumbrance; desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house. For references call on or address Drs. Ford and Jones, No. 16 Bond st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman; City or country; has good references to suit; is of good disposition; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Large Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WHO is a good, plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and willing to be generally useful in any capacity; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED German girl, not afraid of work; is a good family cook and a first-class washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO procure a situation for a cook, now in her service, to do general house-work in a small family. Apply at No. 183 Madison av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; has the best City reference from last place. Call at No. 309 East 39th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT accomplished maid; is excellent in City or country, and also in packing and traveling. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or fine washing.—By a Protestant young woman; very respectable, and highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; very neat and obliging; excellent laundress, French fluting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine washing. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has six years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a situation for a very competent, reliable woman as laundress or laundress and chamber-maid. Call at No. 9 East 45th st., on Thursday, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ladies, puffs, and understands the thorough charge of a laundress; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 462 7th av., corner 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress in a private family, or a good plain cook; excellent City reference. Call at No. 260 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, BRIGHT, AND ACtive young Protestant English girl as child's nurse; is of very pleasant and agreeable disposition; is very competent and accomplished; would prove quite an acquisition to any lady in want of a superior nurse; unexceptionable references from last employer; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class nurse; would take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would assist with grown children; no objection to travel; best City references. Call at No. 110 West 17th st., near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of a baby from birth, or will do chamber-work, and take care of growing children; three years' excellent City reference. Call at No. 303 West 40th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, competent French girl; has had a great deal of experience as nurse, and is a first-class family sewer; is willing and obliging; best testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as a competent nurse to bring up an infant from its birth, or as nurse to an invalid lady, or would take care of growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 68 West 24th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; is willing to assist in the chamber-work; has best City reference from last place. Call at No. 260 East 21st st., corner 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH PROTESTant woman as infant's nurse, or to mind grown children and sew; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th st., in store.

NURSE.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN, WITH reference as day nurse to an invalid; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages moderate. Call at No. 332 6th av., near 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress; best City references. Call or address, for two days, No. 105 East 25th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse to a lady or an invalid; references. Address Nurse, No. 161 West 41st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH nurse and seamstress; is a competent nurse and a good plain seamstress. Can be seen at 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN AS wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; best of testimonials. Call or address for two days at No. 225 East 22d st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-WORK.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse, and to assist with light chamber-work; has good reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at 311 East 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN YOUNG woman; is a competent and experienced nurse; excellent references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

SALES LADY.—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG LADY AS sales lady in dry goods; has been in the business in England; good reference; salary not an object. Address A. W., Box No. 30 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TWELVE years in her late employment, as seamstress, chambermaid, or to wait on lady, or act as waitress in a small family; good reference for each capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 18th st., second floor, front room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; cuts and fits dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has some knowledge of hair-dressing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 101 East 30th st., near 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO go out by the day to operate; is a good plain sewer; understands altering and fixing dresses; has her own Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call or address advertiser No. 50 41st st., between Madison and 4th avs.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A MIDDLE-AGED SEAMstress; cuts, fits, and sews on the machine; will assist with grown children or up-stairs work; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, DOES plain and fancy sewing at her own house; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace-work. Apply at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, as seamstress and chamber-maid, or take care of growing children; best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 425 West 33d st.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress, washing, or fine washing.—By a very respectable Protestant young woman; is a good chamber-maid and waitress; excellent fine washer and ironer; neat, willing, and obliging; sober, honest, capable, &c.; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG Swedish woman as waitress; is very neat, active, and knows her work well; steady and faithful servant; moderate wages; would assist in the chamber-work. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, with two years' reference in City that may be seen, as waitress; can take a man's place as waiter; is willing and obliging, and will try to be useful. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands her duties perfectly; will assist with other work if required; four years' City reference. Apply at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 242 West 35th st., for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress; would be willing to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; four years' City reference. Call at No. 219 East 40th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress or chamber-maid; thoroughly understands both. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 136 5th av.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE ON THE shortest notice for gentlemen and families; fluting and all kinds of washing, by Mrs. Lomax, No. 115 West 25th st., second floor.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER, (Protestant,) with all the knowledge of the service in both countries; unexceptionable references; will go to any part with the right kind of a family. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST COMPETENT MAN, OF long experience in the proper treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his duties; is a most thorough groom and good, steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E., at Mr. Brewster's, East 30th st., near Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS BEST references for sobriety, honesty, being a good groom, and driver; leaves as his employer keeps no horses this Winter. Call or address Coachman, Room No. 8, No. 125 West 24th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can confidently recommend to any gentleman requiring a good and competent man; is a Protestant. Address J. M., No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; FOUR YEARS' City reference. Call or address T. C., Wright's harness store, No. 311 4th av.

FARMER, &c.—A RESPECTABLE NORTH OF Ireland Protestant young man wishes a situation; is willing to engage at very moderate wages; can do farm-work, milk, take care of cattle and horses, drive, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, (SINGLE,) AS farmer and gardener; understands farming in all its branches, and all fancy stock; with references. Apply to William Brown, between 69th and 70th sts., and between 10th and 11th avs., in care of Mr. Algie.

FARMER AND MANAGER OF A GENTLEman's place; married; no family; wife good dairy woman; first-class references. Address for two days Farmer, care of Peter Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT GARDENER TO take charge of a gentleman's place; best of references. Apply to R. M., at McConnell & Sin's, No. 787 6th av., for two days.

GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—BY A NORWEgian, aged twenty-four years, who can wait on table, tend door, build fires, clean shoes, sweep, wash windows, take care of horses, drive, milk, &c.; good recommendations; wages low. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS groom and useful man; good City reference. Call at No. 645 6th av.

STEWARD.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN as steward or head waiter in a hotel or boarding-house; not afraid of hard work; first-class references; no objections to go South. Address, or call from 11 till 3 o'clock, No. 602 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, FARM-WORK, &c.—AN American married man, no children, wishes a situation at moderate wages, with room for wife to live in; is experienced in farming, milking, gardening, caring stock, driving, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenters', No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGlishman and wife; man to make himself generally useful; wife as first-class laundress, and is thoroughly domesticated in every capacity; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 308 East 24th st., ground floor.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, WHO thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest City recommendations, which will bear the strictest investigation. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 51 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN HAVING first-class City reference; willing to make himself useful in a private family; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address F. B. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; FULLY UNDERstands the duties for a first-class family; speaks English; no objection as to wages. Call or address S. J., at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A THORoughly competent man with best European and City references; understands care of plate thoroughly, is willing and obliging. Address for two days, J. C., waiter, No. 15 Stuyvesant st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITer; a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. G., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT home, $20 to $50 per week guaranteed; no capital required; greatest chance ever offered; particulars free. Address M. MITCHAM, No. 2 Potter [illegible], Philadelphia, Penn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN GARCON DE TABLE FRANÇAIS DEsire trouver une place dans une famille privée; très bonnes références de sa dernière place. S'adresser à H. B. T., Box No. 17 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS, INVESTORS, AND SPECUlators, who desire to realize a quick fortune, will find it to their advantage to look at my 150 lots located in Brooklyn, (all in one plot,) which I desire to sell or exchange for good paying property. Call on or address LA PERLE, No. 90 Chambers st.

A GENTLEMAN PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED with all the large manufacturers in the Eastern and Middle States, of first-class business capacity, would like to represent a first-class house; can secure large orders in any legitimate line; none but parties of standing desired. Address A. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD STOCK OF LOW-PRICED goods suitable for the holidays to be sold on commission; low prices, quick sales, prompt returns. Any one having such may address Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, in a highly respectable cash business, with no opposition and large profits. Address L. M. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FOR SALE.—$300 CASH REQUIRED TO OBTAIN a confectionery and lunch business. No. 30 East 22d st.

FOR SALE—AN OYSTER SALOON, NO. [illegible] East 23d-st., near Greenpoint Ferry, doing a good business.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—WILLIAM H. LEONARD, WILLIAM C. SHELDON, and WILLIAM H. FOSTER, plaintiffs, against CHARLES T. CARLTON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the New Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand four hundred and fifteen 92-100 dollars, with interest from the 30th day of September, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Oct. 21, 1873.

THOMAS S. MOORE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1873.—Dated Nov. 19, 1873.

THOMAS S. MOORE, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
n20-law6wTh* No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING,

NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST., ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings; Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square, pupils can attend at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circular. Reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 8.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON THE AFTERNOON OF FRIDAY, NOV. 14, CERTIFICATE NO. 7,716, for 100 shares Toledo, Wabash and Western common stock, in name of S. B. Wesley, Receiver. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Transfer has been stopped and application will be made for a new certificate.

LUCIEN H. NIBBS, No. 8 Broad st.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN CORKE, No. 99 Broad st. basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ELIGIBLE PEW IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant square, for sale or to let; will be disposed of at a moderate price. Apply to LEVI COOK, Esq., No. 48 Pine st.

PEW—DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, MADISON AV.—FOR sale or rent. Inquire by note at 296 Madison av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals for land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 1 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S ORIGINAL FLUID MAGNESIA, for sixty years the best preparation for Acidity, Indigestion, Heartburn, Gravel, and Gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all chemists in large sized bottles.

JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, New-York.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OPEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, abnormality of skin; its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three typical cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, by Dr. VERGNES, the inventor, established twenty-six years, for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

In the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19	Parthia, Saturday, Nov. 22
*Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26	Sarmatia, Saturday, Nov. 29
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 3	Jaxartbus, Saturday, Dec. 6
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 10	Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
*Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $26, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Iceland, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on TUESDAYS, sailing at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 6 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A.M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in Midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardess accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. These rates are to and for friends from the old country each now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, NEW-YORK TO HAMBURG, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

The German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company's new, fast, and full-powered iron steam-ship

ADELER, Capt. Wilde,

will sail on

TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.

from Pier 46, North River, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

Rates of passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold; prepaid certificates, $30, gold. The first and second saloons are on the upper deck. The steerage is divided into sections for 32 to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with sealing-tables.

For further apply to

KRAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE,

General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

For freight apply to

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st.

INDIAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Nov. 22, 9 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Thursday, Dec. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A.M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.

And thereafter SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, to No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN J. DALE, Agent.

Or to

DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 37 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. ISMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF PARIS will sail, at 2 P. M., SATURDAY, Nov. 22, in stead of 7 A. M., as previously advertised.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 47 North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Nov. 29
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Dec. 13
GEORGIA	Saturday, Dec. 27

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, London, Paris, and upward.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500) on gold in packages of $50 and upward, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company for speed, ice and headlands.

Pier 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New-York.

*Nevada, Wednesday, Dec. 3	Juaratbus, Saturday, Dec. 6
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 10	Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
*Erin, Wednesday, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, cost currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Iceland, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on TUESDAYS, sailing at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 6 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A.M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in Midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardess accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. These rates are to and for friends from the old country each now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, NEW-YORK TO HAMBURG, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

The German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company's new, fast, and full-powered iron steam-ship

ADELER, Capt. Wilde,

will sail on

TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.

from Pier 46, North River, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

Rates of passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold; prepaid certificates, $30, gold. The first and second saloons are on the upper deck. The steerage is divided into sections for 32 to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with sealing-tables.

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Or to

DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

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Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

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J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500) on gold in packages of $50 and upward, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company for speed, ice and headlands.

Pier 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New-York.

Italy...Sat., Nov. 29, 8 A. M.	Egypt...Sat., Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
Canada...Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A. M.	Egypt...Sat., Dec. 13, 11A.M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Schnes.....Thursday, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $26, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT	Lacheney, Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE	Daure.....Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE	Lemaire...Saturday, Dec. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin	$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE HACKETT, Agent,

No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North river, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

India	Sat., Nov. 22 Olympia.....Wed., Dec. 3
Caledonia	Wed., Nov. 26 Victoria.....Sat., Dec. 6
Australia	Sat., Nov. 29 Macedonia.....Wed., Dec. 10

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry, Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $120, currency. Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $120, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steam-ships from

PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe	Nov. 19, 9:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman	Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Rogers	Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price, Jr.	Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard	Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Ibbotr	Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAM LAIDLAW & CO., No. 62 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $230, gold. Steerage, half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,

No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Nov. 25.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Crits, Dec. 2.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Dec. 9.

For freight or passage (having elegant accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 25, steamer ACAPULCO leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For freight or passage apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.

F. R. BUTLER, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. JONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Chessman, THURSDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

E. LOWDEN, Agent,

No. 63 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,

No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Thursday, Nov. 20.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Nov. 22.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woopruff, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,

No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

HENRY D. HARRIS,

General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,

No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier 13 E. R.) For Kingston, Santa Marta and Savanilla, ETNA, Dec. 16. For freight and passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,

No. 56 Wall st. and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	Nov. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)	Nov. 27
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)	Nov. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)	Dec. 4
CUBA, (Havana direct)	Dec. 6

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MERIDA.....Dec. 4

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY,

For Puerto Plata, Samana, and St. Domingo City the United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delphey, will leave Pier No. 3 North River on THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana, and St. Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5 (Limited), 7:30, 8:30, and 11 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:30, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:30, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:30, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 8 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:30 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For Red Bank, Milstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 8:05 and 10:40 A. M., 8:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 8:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, J. M. BOYD, Jr.,

General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 4:05, (accommodation,) 4:35, and 6:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:35, 5:10, 6:25, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:22 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:35, 4:45, 5:10, 6:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

For Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 2 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 1 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 10:05 A. M. and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY,

Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R. at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tamaqua, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

9:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

6:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 (M.), 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,

Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONGISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to purchasers of

Rich Furs, &c.

Real Sealskin Sacques,

SILK-LINED, Wadded and Quilted, their own manufacture, $45 each and upward.

Mink and Ermine Ditto.

Extra quality, at very attractive prices.

Ladies' Velvet Sacques,

Only $25 each and upward.

Elegant Velvet Polonaise

Richly trimmed, latest Paris style.

Beaver Cloth Sacques,

Very handsome, only $6 50 upward.

Ditto richly EMBROIDERED with Silk and Jet. Very elegant, only $30.

Ladies' Silk Suits,

Trimmed in the LATEST STYLE, $50 each upward.

Choice Assortment of

Irish and French Poplin Suits,

Only $40.

Large line of Choice

Berlin Made Poplin Suits,

Elegantly Trimmed, only $25 each.

Morning Robes, Dressing Gowns, &c.,

In every variety.

All Goods will be shown freely, without importunity to purchase.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on Thursday, 20th inst., a large invoice of

Real Axminster and Anbusson

CARPETS

IN ONE PIECE,

With handsome medallions and rich borders at about one-half recent prices.

The above were purchased at enormous sacrifice during the recent visit of one of their firm to Europe.

Ingrain Carpets,

All Wool, Yard Wide, 75c. per yard, recently 61. ditto, $1 per yard, recently $1 20.

Elegant English Tapestry Brussels,

best quality, $1 10 per yard.

5-Frame English Brussels,

$1 75 per yard.

Royal Wilton,

$2 50, $2 75 per yard.

French Moquettes.

Handsome designs, only $2 50, $2 75, $3 per yard.

Offering an unusual opportunity to those who desire to replenish for the

Holiday Season.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

IRON-CLADS.

A strong serviceable shoe for YOUTHS AND BOYS,

At CANTRELL'S, Nos. 230 and 241 4th av.

DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS,

SEE

SHELDON'S

DRY-GOODS PRICE LIST,

OUT TODAY.

For sale at the news-stands of the hotels and office of publication,

No. 115 Worth st.

Copies mailed, postage paid, on receipt of 25 cents.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st. FULL LINE of WINTER FASHIONS. New ATTRACTIONS. New REDINGOTES. Patterns with CLOTH MODELS now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM warranted perfect. Cutting and Basting. "Smith's Instruction Book," or "Secrets of Dress-making" mailed for 10 cents.

A. BURDETTE SMITH,

No. 914 Broadway, New-York

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN St., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 13th...2:00 P. M.	Friday, 14th.....12:00 M.
Saturday, 15th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th...2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th.7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th.2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 20

A MURDERER'S ESCAPE.

SHARKEY WALKS OUT OF THE TOMBS AT MIDDAY.

William J. Sharkey, long known to the Police and criminal authorities of this City, yesterday succeeded in accomplishing the most daring and unparalleled break-jail in the history of this country. To his aid he brought all the experience gained in an early tutelage of crime, and the assistance and cooperation of persons equally skilled as himself. Sharkey has for many years been a Metropolitan celebrity. His family are old residents of the Ninth Ward, of the highest character and social station, and there was not the slightest inducement for Sharkey to adopt the life of crime which he undoubtedly did early in youth. Beginning as a companion of notorious thieves who infested the City, he soon became noted as an accomplished pickpocket. He was soon arrested, and his photograph graced the Rogues' Gallery at Police Head-quarters. His talents, however, saved him from State Prison, and, from being a pickpocket, he reached in due probation the bad altitude of seller of stolen bonds and deviser of robberies. Connected for a time with the noted Louisa Jourdan, who afterward was known as Mrs. Derrigan, he was the head of a gang of thieves known as the Sharkey Guard, whose head-quarters were at the corner of Wooster and Houston streets. Then the Ring came in power, and Sharkey was picked up and sustained by the Tammany leaders. A young man of rather handsome appearance, great taste in dress and natural adroitness, he was selected as an useful agent by Tweed, Sweeny and Company. Once receiving the nomination for Assistant Alderman, he was only defeated by internal dissensions in the Tammany Party. After this, he gave up hopes of office, and devoted himself to the pursuit of his ordinary avocations, gambling and stealing. From his conduct in this regard grew the murder for which he was sentenced to death, and from the penalty of which he has apparently escaped.

Sharkey proceeded to Buffalo and there opened a faro-bank. The venture was not successful, and he lost $4,000 in five days. He returned to this City and met Robert S. Dunn, alias Bob Isaacs, another gambler and Eighth Ward sport. An agreement was made that Dunn should take charge of the business, Sharkey advancing $500 to back the game. This Sharkey did. The venture again failed, and Dunn returned to this City beggared and disconsolate. Sharkey repeatedly asked him to repay the $500 advanced, but Dunn was unable to do so.

On Sept. 2, 1872, a prominent Eighth Ward politician, named James Rielly, was buried in Calvary Cemetery. Among the attendants at the funeral were William J. Sharkey and Robert S. Dunn. Sharkey had been drinking heavily. When in liquor he was of a most quarrelsome disposition, continually wearing pistols, and threatening life. After the funeral, Dunn, with William Welsh, Harry Cline, and others, were drinking in a saloon known as "The Place," No. 288 Hudson street. Sharkey came in and began talking about the $500 he gave Dunn. He pulled out a Derringer, and said: "You are to be carried home on a chip. There was a time I could have died for you, but now it is different," and as he said so his pistol exploded and Dunn was shot dead. Sharkey subsequently surrendered himself to Capt. Garland, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and was committed to the Tombs by Coroner Young, on the [illegible], 1872.

He [illegible] once placed in cell No. 40 of the Tombs, the same cell from which he made the unparalleled [illegible] of yesterday. The interior of the [illegible] up to suit himself. New plumbing [illegible]tuted for the old, and the cell converted [illegible] miniature drawing-room. During his [illegible] this cell Sharkey was continually [illegible] friends, and his brothers John and [illegible] constant in their attendance on him. [illegible] all his friends was so constant as a [illegible] Jourdan. Her history in itself [illegible] startling a story as that of Sharkey. [illegible] of a respectable resident of the [illegible] first became known to the Police [illegible] with Thomas Murphy, the [illegible]cket. Her brother soon fell into [illegible] was arrested by Operator Sullivan [illegible] Service Force, and taken to Connecticut [illegible] bond robbery, the penalty of [illegible] escaped through legal technicalities. [illegible], a young woman of peculiar [illegible]rance, became infatuated with Sharkey, [illegible] his arrest, would at any time [illegible] life to save his.

Shortly [illegible]'s committal to the Tombs, [illegible] said: "I will beat this place [illegible]" On another occasion he said: [illegible] am perfe[illegible]ent; those fellows are all [illegible] paper; [illegible] as fine as silk, and I'm [illegible] going to [illegible]

His trial came [illegible] the efforts of Ex-Judge [illegible] and Charles [illegible], his lawyers, he was [illegible] on the [illegible], 1873, before Recorder [illegible]kett, and sentenced to be executed on Aug. [illegible] of the present year.

He remained in the [illegible] sentence of death [illegible] yesterday. True, [illegible] proceedings had [illegible] obtained for him, and he had been returned to [illegible] old cell, No. 40, from the condemned cell down [illegible]. Sharkey while in the [illegible] cell became [illegible], and attempted [illegible] Keeper Kenny. He was at once placed in solitary confinement, and the doors of his cell [illegible] opened by [illegible] keepers save to admit the reception of [illegible] meals from the prison kitchen. Warden [illegible] gave especial instructions to have Sharkey kept under strict surveillance, and the [illegible] precautions taken to prevent not only his escape, but any infraction of the prison rules. Maggie Jourdan continued to visit him every day. She [illegible] at 10 o'clock in the morning and left at 2 o'clock, when the prison is closed to visitors for the [illegible]. Wesley Allen was confined in the Tombs at the same time, and he was constantly visited by his [illegible], Sarah Allen, alias Sarah Daly. This woman is [illegible] very handsome appearance and accomplished education. She was formerly the wife of James Daly, a [illegible] in the County Jail at Kingston, in this State, [illegible] on being divorced from him, married "Wes." [illegible]. She was also well known to Sharkey and Maggie Jourdan, she and Maggie Jourdan living in [illegible] street, within a few doors of each other. [illegible] this alliance grew the plot which culminated [illegible]erday in Sharkey's escape.

Yesterday morning Maggie Jourdan, attired as [illegible], came to the Tombs about 10 o'clock, and [illegible] the keeper at the outer gate, walked through the yard and ascended to Sharkey's cell, on the second tier of the male prison. She remained there for [illegible] three hours and a half. The keeper on the [illegible] Lawrence Phillips, noticed nothing unusual, and [illegible] nothing in her behavior to indicate anything [illegible] [illegible] and Sharkey's escape [illegible] [illegible] appeared. She came into the prison [illegible] o'clock to see a man named Flood, confined on the second tier. She received a red ticket, or pass, from Keeper Falconer, at the outer gate, and entered the prison. Before going to the third tier, she stopped at Sharkey's cell, on the second tier, and conversed with him and Maggie Jourdan for a few moments. Then she passed up stairs to the third tier. Maggie Jourdan at once left the prison. In about twenty minutes Sarah Allen came down in order to leave the prison, and on being stopped at the gate, said she had lost her pass. The alarm was at once given, and it was found that Sharkey's cell was empty. On his cell being entered it was found that he had evidently left the prison in a suit of women's clothes, for his ordinary wearing apparel was thrown around the cell, where it had evidently been discarded in a hurry. He had shaved off his moustache, and the razor used and the lather remained on his dressing-table. In front of the door, on the corner of a chair he had placed a gray felt hat so that a casual passer-by looking through the door would only see the hat and imagine that Sharkey still occupied the cell.

From these facts it is very easy to conjecture the *modus operandi* of the escape. Warden Johnson, on being notified, made an investigation with the following result: After Maggie Jourdan left the prison, and before Sarah Allen came down from the third tier, what appeared to be a lady presented a pass to Keeper Phillips, on the second tier, and asked to be passed out. This person was attired in a full suit of black silk, a panier, with shawl, bonnet, and a heavy white silk veil. Keeper Phillips declares that he made this person lift the veil, and not seeing anything suspicious, passed the person out into the yard. Whether this be so or not, the person so attired was William J. Sharkey. His slight build, effeminate appearance, and completeness of costume all favored him, and he passed through the yard to the outer gate. Keeper Falconer was in charge of this gate. This keeper passed Sharkey out, and in a second the condemned felon was in the street free. Such is the plain story.

Keeper Falconer says that he suspected the woman was a man, but yet he made no effort to stop her on forming that opinion. Officer Timothy Gaughan, of the Sixth Precinct, saw the supposed woman walk quickly down Franklin to Elm street, and jump on car No. 21 of the Bleecker Street Road. The conductor of this car says that the supposed woman, whom he at once thought was a man, rode as far as Walker street, and there left the car. It was at first thought from this that Sharkey procured a coach from Van Ranst's stables in Walker street. Such was not the fact, and inquiry ascertained that a woman, or what seemed to be a woman, attired similarly to Sharkey, entered a private coach at the Brandreth House about the same hour.

The singular fact about the affair is that Keeper Phillips, well acquainted with Sharkey's personnel, should allow him to leave the tier unquestioned, even in woman's clothes, and that Keeper Falconer, on the outer gate, though suspicious that the person he passed was not a woman but a man, should not mention his suspicions to Warden Johnson until the discovery of Sarah Allen without a pass exploded Sharkey's escape.

Sarah Allen was at once placed in custody, and given in charge of Matron Foster, of the Female Prison. She declared that she never gave Sharkey her ticket or pass, that she had it in the pocket of her dress, and that she must have lost it or had it stolen from her. She had, however, sufficient self-possession to send for her counsel, A. H. Hummel, and had a long consultation with him relative to her position.

Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, at once sent out a general alarm to the police stations announcing Sharkey's escape, and with Detectives Dolan, Dean, and Dorsey started out to work up the case. Dolan and Dorsey covered the Grand Central Depot, but Sharkey did not put in an appearance there. [illegible] evening, however, at a late hour last night, arrested Maggie Jourdan at her mother's residence, No. 167 Ninth avenue, and lodged her in the Tombs. She seemed in good spirits, and denied knowing anything of Sharkey's escape. Beyond this she would say nothing.

Warden Johnson, it is understood, last night placed Keepers Phillips and Falconer under arrest. This is not officially known, but was rumored in Police circles.

Superintendent Matsell has the entire detective force searching for Sharkey. Detective Clapp searched the Williams & Guion steamer Minnesota, which left at 2:30 o'clock yesterday, but could not find the fugitive on board.

District Attorney Phelps will make an investigation into the matter to-day.

Every hope is entertained by the authorities of rearresting Sharkey.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

WORK FOR THE POOR DURING THE WINTER MONTHS—THE EXHIBITION SWINDLE.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday to consider the estimates recently passed by the Board of Apportionment for the year 1874, the heads of the various departments to explain the amounts required by each, and to give such information on the subject as might be desired. President Vance was called to the chair. Before the estimates were taken up,

Alderman Morris offered a resolution calling upon the Board of Apportionment to appropriate $1,000,000 to the Department of Parks and $1,000,000 to the Department of Public Works to carry on work on the Morningside and Riverside Parks, and on the Eastern Boulevard, so as to give employment to a large number of laborers during the Winter.

Alderman Ottendorfer believed the Department of Parks had power to issue bonds to proceed with the works under their control.

Alderman Morris said he felt somewhat reluctant to saddle an additional burden upon the City, but the necessity of employing laborers was obvious, and would prove far more profitable than giving them charity. They did not ask anything at the hands of the City, except work—and unless they were employed there would be at least 30,000 people in a condition of abject necessity during the Winter.

Alderman Van Schaick said he would like to know if the Board of Apportionment would give the resolution favorable consideration if it should be passed by the board.

Alderman Morris replied that the Board of Apportionment would give the matter their respectful consideration.

Alderman Ottendorfer asked Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, and Commissioner Wales, of the Park Department, to inform him as to what moneys could be expended by each.

Commissioner Wales replied that the Park Department could employ a large number of men, and Commissioner Van Nort said there would be no difficulty in finding work for laborers if the Board of Apportionment will appropriate the amount required. The Commissioner then said that there are 2,500 men now employed on the public works, and that 700 men had been discharged for want of funds.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Cooper, Billings, Clausen, Kehr, Falconer, Koch, Lysaght, Monheimer, Morris, Reilly, Flanagan, Van Schaick—12.

Negative—Alderman Ottendorfer.

Alderman Reilly moved that the sum of $500,000 be added to the appropriations made for the Department of Public Works. The motion was adopted.

The estimates for 1874 were then, on motion of Alderman Billings, taken up, and, without discussion, were referred to the following committees:

Estimates of the Legislative Department and of the Mayoralty to the Committee on Salaries and Offices; estimates of the Finance Department to the Committee on Finance; estimates of the Law Department to the Committee on Law; estimates of the Department of Public Works to the Committee on Public Works; estimates of the Department of Parks to the Committee on Arts and Sciences; estimates of the Department of Public Buildings to the Committee on Supplies and Repairs; estimates of Department of Charities to the Committee on Streets; estimates of the Health Department to the Committe on Lands and Places; estimates of Fire Department to the Committee on Markets; estimates of the Board of Education to the Committee on Railroads; estimates of the Department of Taxes to the Finance Committee; estimates of College of City of New-York to the Committee on Printing; estimates of the City Courts to the Committee on Law, and estimates for miscellaneous supplies to the Committee on Repairs.

The committees are to report to the board next Monday.

Alderman Morris here called up the resolution providing for a loan of $2,500,000 to the Industrial Exhibition Company for the purpose of having it rescinded.

Alderman Ottendorfer asked to be excused from voting, as he had been connected with the company, and was an interested party. Under such circumstances, he said he was prohibited from voting. The Alderman was excused. Alderman Reilly was, at his request, also excused from voting.

The resolution was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Vance, Billings, Cooper, Clausen, Falconer, Lysaght, Monheimer, Morris, Van Schaick—9.

Negative—Aldermen Flanagan, Kehr, Koch—3.

On motion of Alderman Reilly, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Department of Docks to have all stone for their piers cut and dressed in this City, and to employ only residents of this County. The board then adjourned.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

This board met yesterday, President Wade in the chair. The Committee on the Industrial Exhibition Loan presented a report adverse to advancing $2,500,000 to McMurdy and his colleagues, and the report was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Wade, Clancy, Foley, Wisser, Thornell, Theiss, Coddington, Strack, Kreps, Keenan, Brucks, Simonson, Somers, Beyea, Healy—15.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Kelly—1.

The board then adjourned.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

A SALOON-KEEPER KILLED BY A THIEF IN JERSEY CITY—ESCAPE OF THE ASSAILANT.

At 5:15 o'clock yesterday morning, a stout built young man went into Patrick McDonald's liquor-saloon, on the corner of Railroad avenue and Coles street, Jersey City, and asked for a drink of hot whisky. The barkeeper, who was alone at the time, turned from the bar with the glass in his hand to draw the hot water from the boiler. As soon as his back was turned the stranger struck him on the head with a lather's hatchet, knocking him down. He struck three blows evidently after Larkins fell, to make sure that the work was effectual. One blow took effect on the forehead, another on the back of the head, another on the top of the head, and the last in the nape of the neck. There are several cuts about the head and neck, some of which may have been caused by contusions in falling. The blow must have stunned the man at once, for no outcry was made. The stranger threw his hatchet into a corner of the bar-room and carried away the till, containing, it is supposed, about $7 in change. The victim lay for over an hour before his condition was discovered. Shortly after 6 o'clock a milkman named Carpenter, who serves the saloon with milk, called on his usual round and discovered the man lying in a pool of blood, unable to tell how he had been wounded, or who had done it. The alarm was given at once, and about an hour afterward Dr. Mitchell was summoned, and dressed the wounds temporarily. The County Physician, Dr. Buck, was called, but he did not deem it safe to make more than a casual examination of the wounds, on account of the extreme weakness of the sufferer. He was carried to an upper room in the house, and at 6 o'clock was again unconscious, and appeared to be sinking slowly. The doctors who made the examination say that the man cannot survive, and it is doubtful if he will live through the night. The neighborhood is generally known as "Little Dublin," and the people who live in the vicinity, but particularly to the west of the saloon, bear the worst character of any section of Jersey City.

The assailant escaped without being seen, and there is no clue by which his identity can be established.

POST OFFICE REMITTANCES.

In a recent article which appeared in THE TIMES the large increase in the Money-order Department of the Post Office, since the panic in the money market, was noticed at some length. The system still continues to work admirably, and fully justifies the opinions then expressed by the Post Office officials, to the effect that provision should be made for extending the facilities in this department. The following statement gives the increase from the 1st to the 18th inst. over the corresponding part of the previous month:

Postmasters' drafts paid Oct. 1 to 18, inclusive	$287,115 00
Postmasters' drafts paid Nov. 1 to 18, inclusive	387,138 00
Increase	$100,023 00
Money orders paid Oct. 1 to 18, inclusive	379,493 49
Money orders paid Nov. 1 to 18, inclusive	466,783 13
Increase	$87,289 64
Deposits received from Postmasters, Oct. 1 to 18, inclusive	563,390 31
Deposits received from Postmasters, Nov. 1 to 18, inclusive	1,110,346 50
Increase	$546,956 29
Money orders issued Oct. 1 to 18, inclusive	55,341 28
Money orders issued Nov. 1 to 18, inclusive	59,313 88
Increase	$3,972 60

THE ELIZABETH WIFE MURDERER.

Herman Koen, or Kowing, the Hoboken, N. J., saloon-keeper, who was arrested at the Baltimore depot in Philadelphia, on Sunday night, was taken to the Elizabeth poor-house, yesterday morning, by Chief of Police Keron, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he was the man who shot Mrs. Koen. It will be remembered that Mrs. Koen was found in [illegible] woods [illegible] Elizabeth, on Thursday morning, last week, suffering from a wound in the face, inflicted by a pistol ball, and two wounds on the wrists, made with a razor. The woman is still in a very precarious condition, and may not recover. As soon as Kowing entered the room where the woman was lying, he threw up his hands and said, "Oh, Lucy, Lucy!" He was not allowed to hold any conversation with her on account of her condition, as the doctors have ordered perfect quiet. Councilman Schultheis, who acted as interpreter, asked her if she could identify the man as the man who attempted to kill her. She simply answered "Yes," and Kowing was removed to the jail.

THE HARLEM BOILER EXPLOSION.

THE INQUEST COMMENCED YESTERDAY—TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES OF THE ACCIDENT.

The investigation concerning the Harlem explosion was commenced, yesterday, by Coroner Kessler. Many friends and relatives of the persons who were killed by the accident were present during the inquiry. The Coroner opened the proceedings by instructing the jury as to their duties, and as to what was expected from them by the public. John Armiston, of No. 2,370 Fourth avenue, was the first witness examined. He testified that he was standing in the Court-house door at the time of the explosion, and that he was thrown down. His wife was slightly injured. He had seen the boy Daggett left alone in charge of the boiler. In witness' opinion the accident was the result of carelessness. Witness described the way in which the boiler had been placed before the accident. Henry Baker, who keeps a barber's shop nearly opposite to where the boiler was situated, deposed that the shock of the explosion burst in the windows of his house and knocked down the ceiling. He had seen Daggett on several occasions attending to the boiler without any assistance. The attention of the witness was here directed to a man named John Barnum, who is stated to have been the engineer, but he said he did not remember ever having seen him looking after the boiler. Henry L. Dwyer, a grocer, who resides on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, testified to the effect which the explosion had on his premises. After the explosion, he ran outside and saw the body of Miss Bassford lying at the corner, the head being entirely severed from it. He also saw the body of the Italian girl lying on the bridge. He had heard, previous to the accident, several persons remark that the man who had charge of the boiler was not an engineer. Witness identified the man Daggett and his son as the persons who had charge of the boiler. He had seen the boy several times alone in charge of the boiler. He had never seen Barnum in charge of it. Wm. Moore, of No. 226 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, deposed that he was an eye-witness of the explosion. After hearing the report, he looked in the direction of the boiler, and saw three or four bodies flying into the air. He then ran up and saw all the bodies lying on the ground with the heads severed. He had often seen the man Daggett and his son at the boiler. The one acted as hoister, and his son attended to the engine. He had also seen Barnam on several occasions around the boiler. He had had a conversation with a practical engineer named Maguire on the subject of the explosion. He had minutely examined the boiler, and had found a seam between two bands over the door. In the course of the conversation with Maguire, the latter remarked that he would wish to be 150 yards from the boiler if an explosion should occur. Other evidence was given as to the boy Daggett being in the habit of attending the boiler. Mr. George W. Bassford, the father of Miss Bassford, who was killed by the explosion, deposed that he had for a long time been apprehensive of danger in connection with the boiler, and had warned his children against venturing into its vicinity. The inquiry was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CORPORATE SCHOOLS.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, Wm. H. Neilson presiding. A communication was received from the Mayor informing the board that, in accordance with chapter 112 of the laws of 1873, he had appointed the following gentlemen Commissioners of Common Schools for the City of New-York for a term of three years, commencing on the 1st of January, 1874: Rufus G. Beardslee, Andrew J. Mathewson, Albert Klamroth, James W. Farr, James H. Halstead, Eugene Kelly, and Robert Hoe.

These gentlemen have all been reappointed. The following Inspectors of Common Schools have also been appointed for a term of three years, commencing on the 1st of January:

John Patten, First District; Washington Thomas, Second District; Charles Spear, Third District; Harvey H. Woods, Fourth District; Alex. M. L. Agnew, Fifth District; Mark Blumenthal, Sixth District; Feodor Mearson, Seventh District.

A memorial was received from the citizens of the new Twenty-fourth Ward, presenting a number of names for appointment as Trustees. The matter was referred to a committee. A memorial, signed by the principal teachers of the male grammar departments and primary schools was received, expressing their satisfaction with a report of the Committee on Teachers, recommending the restoration of corporal punishment.

The Committee on the Nominations of Trustees presented a report, recommending the following appointments to fill vacancies: Seventeenth Ward, Theo. H. Mead; Eighteenth Ward, Francis H. Weeks; Twenty-second Ward, Walter Carter; and Fifth Ward, Hugh King. The report was adopted.

A report from the City Superintendent was received, giving a detailed account of an inspection of the corporate schools, subject to the supervision of the board. The whole number of schools examined was forty-six, viz.: Two orphan asylums, three Roman Catholic orphan asylums, one colored orphan asylum, a Protestant half-orphan asylum, the Five Points House of Industry, the school of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, the House of Refuge, two juvenile asylums, the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, the schools of the Female Guardian Society, ten, and those of the Children's Aid Society, twenty. The number of teachers employed in these schools is 183, of whom only 45 have been licensed by City or State authority, and it is deemed requisite that all should be licensed according to the regulations provided by the board. In these several schools 171 classes were examined. The whole number of pupils on register was found to be 10,240, with an average attendance of 8,257 at the time of the examination. It is further stated that the provisions of law in regard to the teaching of sectarian tenets, &c., appear to be complied with in these schools, the exercises during the time of each session being exclusively secular, except in some schools of the Children's Aid Society, where, it is said, the Scriptures were read at the opening. The whole number of pupils on register of the schools of the Children's Aid Society was 3,952; average attendance, 2,857. The whole number on the register of the schools of the Female Guardian Society was 1,881; average attendance, 1,443. Of 307 classes of the evening schools examined, 283 were found to present a creditable appearance, and seemed to be under efficient instruction. At the opening of these schools 9,923 pupils were registered, the attendance on the first night being 9,549. The reports since that time show a register of 14,286 pupils, with an average attendance of 12,878. The monthly returns from the several grammar and primary schools show, for the month of October, a register of 102,872, and an average attendance of 92,861.

THE WORKING MEN AND THE CONTROLLER.

Controller Green received at his office, yesterday, a delegation from the Working Men's Central Union, who called to ascertain what measures could be devised, in connection with various public improvements, to employ the laborers of this City. Mr. George Blair, in behalf of the deputation, explained the object of their visit. The Controller, in reply, said that he sympathized with the working men in their efforts, and would be glad to do all in his power to give them employment. The Controller then read an official statement showing that the working men in the employ of this City were paid with regularity and dispatch, and that not a single roll of that class remained unpaid in the Department of Finance. With only two exceptions, the rolls of all laborers employed by the City were paid in less than two days after their presentation to the Finance Department. After stating that the first thing to be done was to preserve the credit of the City, which was unimpaired, the Controller remarked that the reasons why contracts for some works had not been approved were that the necessary affidavits or signatures were wanting, and that the sureties, though notified, had failed to appear. He had, however, approved of more than one-third of the bids for contracts. In closing, the Controller said that he would move as one measure of relief that the Board of Apportionment appropriate $75,000 to pay for cleaning the streets for the remainder of the year, and would use every means at his disposal to find employment for the men who are now idle in this City. The deputation then withdrew.

LIGHT WEIGHT.

A committee of Germans, formed for the purpose of inquiring into the complaints made by the poorer classes in the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards, to the effect that certain corner groceries gave them short weight, purchased sugar, coffee, rice and other articles, at ninety different stores, and found that about eighty per cent. of the purchased goods were one-third short in weight. The offenders were notified that they would be publicly exposed if they did not deal justly in the future.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN PATERSON.

The Rogers Works at Paterson, N. J., yesterday had countermanded orders for a number of locomotives, and, as a result, it was necessary to discharge over 100 of the employes. The force originally, 1,700, has now been reduced to 300. About 200 men have asked for employment under the plan adopted by the Aldermen on Monday night, but only fifty can be employed immediately, and these will be put to stone-breaking. Last evening the ministers of the city held a meeting at the office of Dr. McGee, for the discussion of additional plans, but no result was reached.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Justice Wandell took his seat yesterday for the first time at the Yorkville Police Court.

Henry Williams and John Green were held for examination on a charge of stealing several door-mats.

Commissioner Van Nort estimates that the sum of $303,475 will be sufficient to put all the pavements of this City in good condition.

Samuel D. Bingham, of No. 322 East Eighty-fifth street, charged his clerk, David Wright, with embezzling $10. Held for examination.

The entertainment in aid of the unemployed and industrious working women of New-York City will be given at Association Hall this evening.

Charles G. Ames, of Philadelphia, lectures in Unity Chapel, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, this evening, on "American Problems." It is free to the public.

Trustworthy information has been received by Thuringian residents of this city that Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, will arrive in this City in the latter part of January. Duke Ernest is the elder brother of the late Prince Consort, Albert of England, and now in his fifty-third year.

The funeral of Capt. Mathew C. Perry, son of the late Commodore M. C. Perry, and late of the United States Navy, took place yesterday at St. Mark's Church, corner of Stuyvesant street and Second avenue. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Rylance. The body will be sent to Newport, R. I., for interment.

At the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, Rev. John P. Belker, of No. 979 Third avenue, charged a young man named Patrick Durgan with torturing a dying horse. The animal was lying in the road, and Durgan inhumanly shoveled a bank of snow upon its head. The prisoner was committed for trial.

The special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce ordered for to-day to hear a report from the committee appointed on the 6th inst. to consider the subject of resuming specie payments, has been postponed to Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M., to enable the committee to print their report and distribute a copy to the members previous to the meeting.

Private dispatches received in this City announce the death of Mr. E. J. Forstall, of New-Orleans, on Sunday last, at his plantation, in St. James Parish, Louisiana. Mr. Forstall was well known in commercial circles as the recognized head, for the last half century, of the commerce of New-Orleans, and was highly esteemed for his private character. He was in his eightieth year.

Collector Arthur has issued the customary notice of the goods and merchandise seized since May 1 for violation of the Revenue laws, and requests claimants to appear and make their claims before Dec. 7. The goods consist of silks, laces, diamonds, kid gloves, human hair, silk umbrellas, cigars, cigarettes, bay oil, &c., and the appraised value amounts to $17,763 51.

Mr. Naritaza Wakayama, who came to this country about two years since with the Japanese Embassy, and remained here for the purpose of studying finance, left for his home, via San Francisco, last evening. A few friends attended a dinner in his honor given at Delmonico's during the afternoon. Among the guests were Hon. George Opdyke, Tetnoske Tomita, Consular Agent of Japan; Youner Ota, Robert Johnston, and others.

BROOKLYN.

The Engineer of the Board of City Works yesterday reported that all the gangs of workmen are full, and no more will be employed.

The City Treasurer's weekly statement shows receipts during the week of $479,988 57, and payments, $582,356 04, leaving a balance of $1,619,738 52.

The Board of City Works yesterday passed a resolution requesting the issuing of $34,000 worth of bonds for the extension of distribution under a resolution of the Common Council dated Feb. 25, 1873.

The Board of City Works yesterday set down Dec. 8 as the day when objections will be heard relative to the assessment for the Hudson-avenue drainage, for which $389,909 58 had been apportioned on the adjacent property.

Michael Costello, of Wolcott and Van Brunt streets, was last evening arrested on complaint of his wife Ellen, who charged him with feloniously assaulting his son Michael, aged seven years, by striking him on the head with a block of wood, inflicting dangerous wounds.

The hearing of the testimony in the Spencer divorce suit was concluded yesterday, before Judge Neilson, at the City Court, and the case was given to the jury late yesterday afternoon. As the jury could not agree up to a late hour last evening they were locked up for the night.

The Sanderson-Brown libel suit was yesterday finished before Judge Barnard at the Supreme Court. The complainant sought to recover $50,000 from Henry C. Bowen and son, and others, as former proprietors of the Brooklyn *Union*, for an alleged libel published about him. The jury yesterday returned a verdict fixing the damages at $3,300. The defendants intend to appeal the case.

LONG ISLAND.

An unknown woman with a child in her arms jumped from the ferry-boat Southampton on her 3 o'clock trip from Hunter's Point. The bodies were not recovered.

The 2:40 mail train from Patchogue, on the South-side Railroad, met with an accident on Tuesday afternoon, similar to that which occurred on the same road last Summer, although not attended with similar serious results. Shortly after leaving the depot at Patchogue, the rear car jumped the track at a switch, and overturning, was dragged some distance before the progress of the train could be stopped. Fortunately, the car was empty at the time.

STATEN ISLAND.

The old steel works at Port Richmond have been sold to a New-York company, and will be converted into a tool manufactory.

The contract for sinking a main drain to carry off the sewage from the officers' quarters on the Government grounds at Fort Wadsworth, and for the repair of the buildings, has been awarded to Mr. Samuel R. Brick, for $576.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The news-rooms of Lily Lodge, No. 342, F. and A. M. of Morrisania, was formally opened and dedicated on Tuesday evening. The impressive ceremonies of the Masonic Order were conducted by R. W. Brother Elwood E. Thorne, D. G. M., assisted by several officers of the Grand Lodge.

NEW-JERSEY.

There are 1,688 Sunday-schools in New-Jersey with 24,684 teachers and over 150,000 scholars.

Gen. Sherman will visit the Newark Industrial Exhibition, at Newark, on Friday next.

The Newark Police Force was reviewed by Mayor Ricord and a number of city officials in the city armory, yesterday.

The funeral of Ex-Gov. Vroom will take place on Friday next, in Trenton. The remains will be taken to Somerville for interment.

The ferry-boat Pavonia, of the Chambers Street Line, lost one of her wheels by striking a piece of timber that was adrift about mid river yesterday.

The securities held by the New-Jersey State Treasury are bringing an average of three per cent. more than the interest on the State debt, and the Treasurer says that the State debt could be liquidated at any time.

August Woerner, the man who was beaten by a gunner, who was trespassing on Augustus Louis' truck farm, near Elizabeth, on Tuesday, is recovering. His injuries are not as serious as was at first supposed.

Thomas Doyle, a collector, employed by Abraham Hoagland, a tobacco dealer at No. 129 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday, and admitted to bail by Justice Frith, to appear for trial on a charge of embezzling $400.

Dr. Charles Webner, the Superintendent of the German Hospital in Newark, died on Tuesday, aged forty-six years. He was born in Bonn, Prussia, in 1827, and has been in charge of the hospital since its opening, on Christmas, 1870.

The jury in the case of Peter Ridgway, charged with killing his wife on the 21st of October, in Weehawken, returned yesterday morning with a verdict of manslaughter, and a recommendation to mercy. Sentence was reserved.

The bodies of two laboring men were found in the Raritan Canal, near Bound Brook, on Tuesday evening. They were last seen in Miller's liquor-saloon in Bound Brook, and it is supposed that they walked overboard while intoxicated.

Francis Magie, Patrick J. Scanlon, Michael Kensall, and John Hall, contractors, were yesterday arraigned in the Elizabeth Police Court for assaulting John Curtis, another contractor. Magie and Scanlon were held to bail in $500 each, and Kensall and Hall were committed in default of bail.

The Mission School of the First Presbyterian Church, in Paterson, which was started seven weeks ago with forty scholars, has an attendance of 140 now. The rapid growth has necessitated the erection of a new school building. James Angus has donated a site on Plum street, and another gentleman has subscribed $1,000 cash. The work on the building will be commenced to-day, and it is intended to push it to completion before Christmas. The cost will be $2,500.

Shortly after daylight yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the building on Maine [illegible] Bridge street, Rahway, N. J., occupied by Leopold Koerpel as a dry-goods and notion store. The flames had gained very little headway when discovered, but through the extreme inefficiency and disorganization of the fire department, the building, which was of brick, three stories high, with basement, was entirely gutted. The loss on stock is total, on the building probably not more than $1,500 or $2,000.

The annual report of Grand Patriarch Stevens, presented at the annual session of the Grand Encampment I. O. O. F., in Trenton, on Tuesday, shows that there are fifty-two encampments with a membership of 2,400 in the State. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. W. G. P., John B. Love; M. E. G. H. P., Robert W. Mull; R. W. G. S. W., Geo. N. Nutt; R. W. G. S., Lewis Parker, Jr.; R. W. G. T., Oliver Pierce; R. W. G. J. W., Charles Carpenter; Grand Representative, Aaron B. Crane; R. W. G. M., Wm. E. Miller; R. W. G. I. S., E. S. Ford; R. W. G. O. S., Amos Howell.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

A COMMITTEE OF THE ENGINEERS WAITING ON COMMODORE VANDERBILT—THE CLAIMS THEY PRESENT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 18.—A committee from the engineers of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads passed south this morning en route to New-York, to have an audience with Commodore Vanderbilt relative to the order issued on Monday affecting the engineers' pay. Mr. McArthur, one of the committee, says that they will urge the Commodore to recall the order. Members of the committee say that some of the statements made in the papers about the engineers' pay and work were incorrect. They say it is a rare thing for an engineer to make $180 per month, and that 100 miles was considered a day's work under the old rule, instead of 125. They claim that they never had any idea of striking or stopping. They say, too, that they have never been paid for work they did not perform. They were always considered to be on duty at the shops when not running, and if they did not report there they got no pay. They also claim that as a general thing work performed by them on their engines in the shops cannot be performed by mechanics.

Mr. McArthur says that the order issued by the company reads that on and after Nov. 17 engineers and firemen will be paid by actual trips only, and will not be allowed any shop time. He says that five years ago the engineers of the New York Central made a contract with Dean Richmond. In the interview which then occurred they asked pay for working days only, when Dean Richmond proposed to pay them $3 25 for every day in the year, saying then the company would have a claim upon them whenever they were wanted. This proposition was accepted, and at a later period Mr. Torrence, the Vice President, advanced the pay to $3 50 per day, which even then was only equal to wages paid engineers on the Erie, Pennsylvania Central, and other roads. They claim that they worked faithfully under the latter pay, while the business of the road increased and prospered, and while other employes embarrassed the company by strikes they stood firm, and kept aloof from all trouble, and even went so far as to coal their own engines, and do other work which did not belong to them, in order to keep the trains moving. They say that taking these facts into consideration, it is unjust for the company to reduce their pay. They point to engineers on the Eastern Division of the Erie Road getting $4 per day, and that company fixing eighty-eight miles as a day's work, and claim that other divisions on that road pay the same, as do also some of the divisions on the Pennsylvania Central. They also put in the plea that their duties are dangerous and hazardous, and they ought to be well paid. They say that President Wilson, of the Brotherhood, has not been at Albany lately, and that the Brotherhood has held no meeting. They hope to convince Commodore Vanderbilt that he has committed an unintentional error.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 19.—By an explosion of sulphur in the mines near Tremont to-day, seven men were terribly burned about the head and face, and another, John Williamson, was instantly killed. The explosion created intense excitement among the women and children, who collected around the entrance to the mines.

PERSONALS.

Hon. J. H. Selkreg, of Ithaca, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Col. J. D. Cameron, of Harrisburg, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. S. C. Armstrong, of Virginia, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Paymaster G. P. Ihrie, United States Army, is at the Coleman House.

Thomas Fitzgerald, of Philadelphia, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. Frank Abbott, of Port Jervis, N. Y.; Lieut. Commander R. H. Thompson, United States Navy, and John Guy Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. Thomas C. Platt, M. C., of Oswego, N. Y., and Col. W. S. King, of Minnesota, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. H. W. Corbett, late United States Senator from Oregon; Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and James L. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. B. F. Bruce, of Madison County, N. Y.; Joseph Warren, of Buffalo, and Hon. William A. Howard, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. J. G. Smith, of Vermont; Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Gov. Dix's staff; William H. Seward, of Auburn, N. Y., and Sol. A. Smith, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The committee, consisting of Hon. Thomas Murphy, Hon. G. Bliss, Jr., J. D. Lawson, H. G. Leask, and William H. Lockwood, to whom was referred the subject of the irregularities existing in the Republican Association of the First Assembly District, met last evening at Republican Hall, corner Broadway and Twenty-third street. Several affidavits were submitted by both parties to the committee, who will present them, with a report, to the Republican General Committee at the meeting on Monday evening next.

TOM FIELDS IN LONDON.

Now that one of the Tammany thieves is in the grip of the law, it may not be uninteresting to know where another of the late Ring magnates is. The following extract of a letter, received by a gentleman in this City from a friend in London, explains itself:

"Last evening, at the Pavilion Music Hall, I met Hon. Tom Fields, Ex-Corporation Attorney, Ex-Legislator, &c., &c. 'Tom' was far from being cheerful, and the best efforts of the clever artists on the stage failed to enlist his attention."

THE WORKING MEN.

At a meeting held last night in the Union Square Hotel, Messrs. Leake, Booth, Spencer, Wood, and Coughlin were appointed a committee to wait upon the Board of Aldermen, and ask that employment be provided for the working classes during the Winter....A meeting of the Tailors' Union was held last night at Coburger Hall. A committee was appointed to confer with a number of employers, who had given notice that a reduction in wages would take place soon....A number of carriage manufacturers from different parts of the country met yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and formed an association. C. P. Kimball was appointed President, and Henry Pray Secretary.

FOOT-BALL MATCH AT PRINCETON.

In the recent foot-ball match played on the grounds of Princeton College, between Yale and Princeton, the latter came off victorious, winning the first goal in one hour and twenty minutes, the second in thirty-five minutes, and the third in sixteen minutes. This was the first foot-ball contest entered into by Princeton this season with any college. The victory by Princeton was considered the more enhanced from the fact that nine of their number, including some of their best men, were absent, their places having been filled by less experienced players.

MARRIAGE OF JUDGE JOSEPH F. DALY.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, was married last evening to Miss Emma R. Barker, daughter of Judge H. W. Robinson. The ceremonies were performed in St. Francis Xavier Church in West Sixteenth street, the officiating clergymen being Rev. Fathers Daly, Merritt, and Dupres. There was a very large number of friends present to witness the ceremonies, among the more prominent ones being Judges C. P. Daly, Robinson, Larremore, Leow, Van Brunt, Curtis, Monell, and Brady, Assistant District Attorney Russell, Nathaniel Jarvis, Richard O'Gorman, Frank McIntyre, Robert C. Hutchings, and Sheriff Brennan. At 8 o'clock the reception was held at the residence of Judge Robinson, No. 5 East Sixty-fifth street.

FIRES IN THE CITY.

A slight fire occurred last evening on the second floor of the iron building, No. 152 Goerck street, occupied by Sommer & Darker, cabinet manufacturers. Damage, $300....A fire occurred yesterday [illegible] at the piano factory, Nos. 343 and 345 East Twenty-sixth street. Damage trifling....A slight fire took place last evening in the wood-yard, corner of Goerck and Third streets....A fire occurred last evening in a one-story frame building on Tenth avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth streets, owned by Charles A. Cheesebrough, and occupied by Francis Willard as a carpenter's shop. The building and contents were entirely consumed. Loss, $1,851; no insurance....James O'Neil, aged twenty-eight, of No. 504 First avenue, fell from the second-story window to the sidewalk, last evening, fracturing his jaw. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

In an article on the probable strike of railroad engineers published in yesterday's TIMES, the Superintendent of the Harlem Railroad is reported to have said that, if the engineers should strike their places could be easily supplied without causing any inconvenience to the public. This statement was a careless blunder, the Superintendent having made no such assertion.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Cattle—Receipts about 1,600; market improved and moderately active; prices firm at 10c.@25c. higher for fair shipping Cattle; sales of fair to choice Steers at $4 25@$5 50; through Texans, $1 40@$2 75; corn fed, $2 75@$3 75; native Cows and butcher's stock, $2 50@$4. Hogs—Receipts estimated, 9,000; market opened fairly active at about 5c.@6c. lower; sales at $3 85@$4 15 for common to choice; closing quiet at $3 70@$4 05.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 12 reals ℔ arroba. Exchange quiet, but firm.

[Advertisement.]

All that is wanted to make everything bright and serene is confidence, and the confidence felt in the Knox Hat makes business decidedly active at the Knox stores, No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel. Act on this hint, and secure a new Hat without delay.

[Advertisement.]

TWEED CONVICTED.—If those suffering from Catarrh were convicted, over half a million in this City would be using Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator. No. 181 Chatham square.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—J. S. Erdman, Nicolo Lararello, Frank Vergett, W. C. Miller, Mr. Greenough, John Daniel, Mrs. J. M. H. Patrick, E. G. Mayne, W. Fraser, Robert Consterdine and man servant, H. B. Grover, Mrs. J. J. Brown and child, C. J. Dodgshaw, John Ready, Lewson Brighton, H. Lowndes, Mr. Tyrer, Mr. Muir, Mr. De Groot, Mr. Leembugger, Hon. A. De Cosmos, Mr. Stinson, R. M. Knowles, Edwin Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, J. DeJ. Cerventes, Nicholas Lemus.

In steam-ship Italia, for Liverpool.—Michael Muldoon, John S. Sykes, John Turner, James Sharp, Malcolm MacDonald, William Lamour, Francis Innes, Peter Miller, Wm. Brenburn, James Brandlove, and 100 steerage passengers.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.—Mrs. McLaughlin, Master P. F. McLaughlin, Miss A. J. McLaughlin, Jno. McKenzie, Mrs. Hallam, Samuel Beckett, Mrs. Beckett.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Miss Carlotta Fernandez, Miss D. Fernandez, Vincente Lagos, Clemente Pion y Alvarez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:52 | Sun sets....4:38 | Moon sets...4:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:43 | Gov. Island.8:32 | Hell Gate....9:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Minnesota, (Br.,) Beddoe, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; New-York, (Ger.,) Lemon, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Hammonia, (Ger.,) Voss, Havre, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Penn., Jas. Hand; Middlesex, Snell, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.

Barks Syringa, (Br.,) Gibbons, Belfast, Eagle, Blakeslee & Smythe; Martino, (Ital.,) Giganta, Cork or Falmouth, J. C. Seager; Olivia Davis, Mantle, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Peffino R., (Ital.,) Caffarena, London, A. P. Agresta; Industrie, (Ital.,) Schieffelin, Antwerp, A. P. Agresta; Piscataqua, (Br.,) Scott, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Selicca Stanford, (Ital.,) Allyn, Naples, J. C. Seager; Pouvert, Allen, Cadiz, M. Hunter & Co.; Wastrow, (Ger.,) Massmann, Queenstown, C. Tobias & Co.; Ramires, Barnard, Kingston, Jam.

Schrs. Palma, Butler, Jacksonville, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Southern Cross, (Br.,) Priest, St. John, N. B., and Shulee, N. S., Heney & Parker.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. On the night of the 17th encountered a severe gale from E. N. E. backing to N., accompanied with high sea and torrents of rain. At midnight, barometer 28.65, Capt. Morton states that it was the severest gale he ever experienced on our coast.

Steam-ship Silesia, (Ger.,) Habich, Hamburg Nov. 5, Southampton 8th, with mdse. and 402 passengers to Kuhnhardt & Co. On the 13th had a hurricane from N. W., in which we hove to, and which lasted 24 hours. Twelve miles from Fire Island saw a sunken schr., with the tops of the masts out of water. Nov. 10, lat. 49 57 N., lon. 15 48 W., spoke bark Norma, (Br.,) bound W. 18th, 5 P. M., lat. 44 45 N., lon. 63 30 W., passed a White Star Line steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Nov. 15, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Nov. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow, Nov. 8, via Larne 9th, with mdse. and 7 cabin and 45 steerage passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Had extremely bad weather throughout the passage; Nov. 17, passed steam-ship Adriatic, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Brig James Davis, Partridge, Fernandina 10 ds., with lumber to T. O. Allen & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Newport, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Miller, South Amboy, N. J., for Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 18, at 1 P. M., grounded on the west side of the West Bank, and got afloat 4:15 P. M. same day; received no damage.

Schr. Hattie Perry, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. H. A. Deming, Billard, Providence.
Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence.
Schr. Cabinet, Reynolds, New-Haven.
Schr. Daniel Morris, Burns, New-Haven.
Schr. Charles W. Bentley, Baker, New-Bedford.
Schr. Louisa Frances, Winchester, New-Bedford.
Schr. John Randolph, Robbins, New-Bedford.
Schr. Mail, Smith, Greenwich.
Schr. James Phelps, Rockwill, Hartford.
Schr. Fannie Hazard, Brooks, Pigeon Cove.
Schr. Boston, Burgess, Rockport.
Schr. D. Comstock, Jackson, George's Banks, with fish to John Comstock.
Schr. W. G. Harris, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.
Schr. Niantic, Padleford, Taunton.

WIND—Sunset, moderate N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Hammonia, for Havre; New-York, for Bremen; Italia, for Glasgow; Java and Minnesota, for Liverpool; City of Houston, for New-Orleans; ships Pomona, for Liverpool; Sea Witch, for San Francisco; barks Northern Queen, for Bremen; Canada, for Leghorn; brigs Ramirez, for Kingston, Jam.; Silas N. Martin, for Demerara; schrs. Petrel, for Pensacola; Maud Webster, for Galveston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Arr. steamer Hercules, from Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Arr. steamer Achilles, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 19.—Arr. steamers Charleston, from New-York; Equator, from Philadelphia; Manhattan, from New-York; Mereidita, from Boston; Falcon, from Baltimore; schrs. Florence Rogers, from Baltimore; N. S. Jarrett, from Baltimore; W. L. Burrough, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 19.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto and Huntsville, from New-York, and Wyoming, from Philadelphia; brig Gerhardina, from Camden. Cld brig Helen, for the West Indies.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

MOVILLE, Nov. 19.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Castalia, Capt. Butler, from New-York Nov. 5, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 19.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Rhein, Capt. Brickenstein, from New-York Nov. 8, arr. here this morning, and proceeded for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 19.—The Cunard steamer Batavia, from New-York, arrived here at 6 P. M. to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The National Line steam-ship Holland, Capt. Bragg, from New-York Nov. 6, arrived here to-day.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT for sixty days only, and offer a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

FURS,

At a reduction of

20 and 30 Per Cent.

Sole Manufacturers of the PATENT LE GANT MUFF

449 BROADWAY, bet. Howard and Grand Sts.

READY-MADE SUITS AND WINTER

OVERCOATS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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Nos. 70 and 72 BOWERY,
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GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,

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STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person.
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UNION SQUARE,

IN MAKING PREPARATION FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE,

HAVE MARKED THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS,

FANS, BONBONNIERES, CHATELAINES, FLACONS, GILT AND ENAMELED ARTICLES, CHOICE WOODEN GOODS, LEATHER GOODS,

Tortoise-Shell Jewelry, Bronzes, &c.,

AT PRICES TO MEET THE PRESENT REDUCTION IN VALUES.

THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

No. 550 Broadway, N. Y.,

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS,

TEA AND DESSERT SETS,

SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, &C.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

WORKS OF ART,
REAL BRONZES,
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ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
BY ORDER OF

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,

WILL

SELL AT AUCTION,

AT MESSRS. HAYS & CO.'S

Up-town Store, No. 27 East 15th st.,

One door west of Union square,

OPPOSITE TIFFANY'S, ON

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,

November 24, 25, and 26,

AT 10:30 O'CLOCK EACH DAY,

Without Reserve, the Entire Stock, at their Up-town Branch Store, consisting of

ELEGANT BRONZES,

CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES,

AND

RICH EUROPEAN FANCY GOODS,

Messrs. HAYS & CO. having fully determined to reduce their Immense Stock, regardless of cost, in consequence of the depression in business, as their importations and consignments this season have been the heaviest made in many years. These goods, upon examination, will be found to comprise the Largest and Most Elegant Assortment of Artistic Work ever offered at auction in this country. The above will be on view, with catalogues, two days previous to sale.

TERMS: Under $500 cash; over $500 to $1,000, 60 days; over $1,000, 4 months, approved indorsed notes.

BROKAW BROTHERS

GIVE NOTICE

OF

STILL GREATER REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES

OF

FINE AND MEDIUM CLOTHING

FOR

GENTS, YOUTHS & BOYS

COMMENCING THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

FOURTH AV., OPP. COOPER INSTITUTE,
LAFAYETTE PLACE, OPP. ASTOR PLACE,
ONE DOOR FROM CORNER.

ONE POUND

Of F. E. SMITH & CO.'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT, ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS, Brooklyn, N. Y., costing about ONE QUARTER as much as an equal weight of BEEF or other meats, will go FURTHER in forming a base of a meal for FIVE OR SIX PERSONS, and to the great majority of families is a more SALUTARY FOOD. TESTIMONY OF SCIENTISTS fully prove this, viz.:

LIEBIG.—The separation of bran from flour in bolting is injurious rather than beneficial as regards its nutritive powers.

JOHNSTON.—The fibrous mass of which the lean part of all animals consists, called fibrin, resembles so closely the gluten of plants that they are considered absolutely identical.

YOUMANS.—Wheat, by universal consent, ranks first in nutritive value among grains. It abounds in the valuable elements which the body requires, mineral matter for the bones, gluten for tissues, and starch for respiration. The separation of the covering of the grain in making fine white flour causes much waste of wholesome human food.

BELLONS.—The true way to use wheat is as nature furnishes it to us, without any additions or substractions, having collected from the soil, of which man is part, by a wise and beautiful provision of nature, all of the elements in just the right proportions and combinations necessary to supply the wants of the human system.

Our CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT is quite different, and vastly SUPERIOR, to any other preparation of WHOLE WHEAT. It is DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME, and ECONOMICAL; makes the best PUDDINGS, SOUP, gruel, cakes, desserts, &c. Invaluable as food for CHILDREN and invalids, especially those suffering from DYSPEPSIA, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, &c., as THOUSANDS of letters that we have, and are daily receiving, prove. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. We send free our PAMPHLET GIVING FULL AND INTERESTING DESCRIPTION. F. E. SMITH & CO.

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PIANO-FORTES.

Indorsed by the leading Artists, Seminaries, and the Press, as the

BEST PIANOS MADE

Prices and terms in full accordance with the times and the expectations of purchasers.

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A SAFE INVESTMENT!

A prosperous manufacturing company in St. Louis, Mo., giving employment to 300 persons in the manufacture of staple goods, the demand for which has steadily increased, and was not affected by panic, desire to increase their facilities for manufacturing, and propose to borrow ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for five years, at a reasonable rate of interest, secured by mortgage on improved, productive real estate, the taxable valuation of which is three times the amount wanted; interest payable quarterly. Address GEO. W. [illegible]